The New-York Times.

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ANOTHER TRIUMPH.

Corinth in Possession of Gen. Halleck.

The Place Evacuated by the Rebels on Thursday Night.

Important Events Preceding the Evacuation.

Advance of Our Army at Three Points Against the Rebel Intrenchments.

Heavy Fighting and Important Positions Gained.

Opening of our Heavy Batteries on Thursday.

Some of the Advanced Rebel Works Carried.

Retreat of the Rebels and Occupation of Corinth by Our Forces.

The Causes Which Led to the Evacuation.

FIRST NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 30.

A telegraphic dispatch has just been received at the War Department from an unofficial source, stating that the rebels left Corinth last night, and that Gen. NELSON occupied their intrenchments at 6 o'clock this morning.

A CORROBORATIVE DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 30.

A dispatch just received at the War Department, fully corroborates the former message that Corinth is evacuated by the rebels and occupied by our troops. Prisoners say the enemy left last night for Okolona, a point about 60 miles south of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Okolona is a small post village in Chickasaw County, Miss., situated on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Its location will be found indicated on our map.

DISPATCHES FROM BEFORE CORINTH.

BEFORE CORINTH, Thursday, May 29—Midnight.

No additional movements have taken place except picket skirmishing and strengthening our position. Gen. HALLECK has moved his camp two miles forward to-day.

Lieut. WEBB, aid to Gen. DENNISON[?], was among the prisoners captured yesterday.

CORINTH ASCERTAINED TO BE EVACUATED.

NEAR CORINTH, Friday, May 30.

Gen. POPE's advance, the Thirty-ninth Ohio Regiment, occupied Corinth at 6:30 this morning, and planted our flag on the Court-house.

The enemy evacuated the place last night, retreating down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The telegraph line is occupied with military business, but expect to obtain particulars soon.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. HALLECK.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT OF WEDNESDAY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CAMP ON THE CORINTH ROAD, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Three strong reconnoitering columns advanced this morning on the right, centre and left, to feel the enemy and unmask his batteries. The enemy hotly contested his ground at each point, but was driven back with considerable loss. The column on the left encountered the strongest opposition. Our loss is twenty-five killed and wounded. The enemy left thirty dead on the field. Our losses at other points are not yet ascertained. Some five or six officers, and a number of privates, were captured.

The fighting will probably be renewed to-morrow at daybreak. The whole country is so thickly wooded that we are compelled to feel our way.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

OPENING OF OUR HEAVY BATTERIES.

NEAR CORINTH, May 29.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. POPE's heavy batteries opened upon the enemy's intrenchments yesterday about 10 A. M., and soon drove the rebels from their advanced batteries.

Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN established another heavy battery yesterday afternoon, within one thousand yards of their works, and skirmishing parties advanced at daybreak this morning. Three of our divisions are already in the enemy's advanced works, about three-quarters of a mile from Corinth, which is in flames. The enemy has fallen back on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK.

THE OCCUPATION OF CORINTH—CONFLICTING REPORTS ABOUT THE ENEMY.

NEAR CORINTH, May 30.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our advance guard are in Corinth.

Conflicting accounts as to the enemy's movements, but he is believed to be in strong force on our left flank, some four or five miles south of Corinth, near the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

PARTICULARS OF THE EVACUATION.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, May 30.

During nearly all of last night the moving of cars and suppressed whistles sounding, betokened some movement going on, but it not being any extraordinary occurrence was not considered of an extraordinary nature.

About 6 o'clock this morning several explosions were distinctly heard. Immediately after skirmishers were thrown out and a general advance commenced. [illegible]

A large amount of railroad iron was untouched. There being some twelve or fifteen tracks of railroad from the depot to the intrenchments, with side tracks and switches, they were enabled to move troops with great rapidity.

From all information gleaned from prisoners, it is thought the evacuation commenced at midnight last night, the enemy retreating in three directions, East, West and South.

BEAUREGARD stated to the citizens last night that he intended evacuating, and to throw himself on both our flanks.

At this hour Corinth is held by our outposts, and the cavalry is marching for the enemy. That sent by Gen. POPE came upon and dispersed the enemy eight miles below Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in the act of burning the bridge, and captured forty prisoners. The enemy's rear guard destroyed the depot, a few bales of cotton, and a church, and intended destroying the entire village, but the citizens saved some fifty houses. They also broke open stores, and burned the contents.

A large cavalry force, under Col. ELLIOT, sent out on Wednesday morning by a circuitous route, to destroy a bridge on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, south of Corinth, though they have not yet returned, have probably succeeded, as we learn from prisoners that it was known in Corinth last night that a large bridge had been destroyed, forty miles to the south, by a body of our cavalry, and that Gen. POPE's 20-pounder Parrott's, yesterday, enfiladed their camps, killing 20 men and 100 horses;—also, that a 20-pounder Parrott shell, thrown into Corinth by POPE as an experiment, destroyed a locomotive and killed the engineer.

It is thought among military men that the destruction of bridges South, the uncomfortable proximity of our falling shells, and the possibility of National success on the Mississippi, were the causes of the evacuation. The enemy's works, certainly, were of very great strength, and capable of making a stout resistance.

RETREAT OF THE REBEL ARMY FROM CORINTH.

Map Showing Corinth, and the Line of Retreat Westward toward Memphis or Southward toward Mobile; Okolona, the Alleged New Rebel Position, and the Relative Bearing of New-Orleans, Vicksburgh and Pensacola, Held by Our Forces.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 30.

The evacuation of Corinth by the rebels gives rise to many speculation in military circles at Washington. Some think they have not moved south at all, but gone west to save Memphis, and may be retreat into Arkansas and Texas; and it is believed that they were literally starved out at Corinth, and have been compelled to leave and search for a country with food. Texas is best able to sustain them.

The abandonment of Corinth accounts for the reported appearance of BEAUREGARD at Richmond, but no one here believes it possible that any considerable portion of the Corinth forces will be able to reach Richmond, as they would have to pass through Mobile if moving by railroad, and Mobile is now commanded by our fleet. If they have moved southward even, and not westward, Memphis falls into our hands, and the cotton system of the Mississippi valley, together with the free navigation of the Mississippi River.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

UNION PRISONERS FROM THE SOUTH.

Their Reception in Washington, N. C.—List of their Names—Narrative of Imprisonment—Col. Corcoran and His Health—Officers Detained.

GOV. STANLY AT NEWBERN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

The release of fourteen hundred Union prisoners, many of them after a confinement of over six months in loathsome Southern prisons, constitutes the chief item of interest and rejoicing for the current week. The event will make glad the hearts in many hitherto desolate homes, and extract one of the bitterest fangs which war has planted in the National bosom. The event would have been hailed with unqualified satisfaction, had the rebel authorities acted with that generous clemency which has been practiced by our Government toward them, and released the large number of Union officers whom they still persist in keeping imprisoned at Salisbury.

The arrival of Hon. EDWARD STANLY, Provisional Governor, also marks an epoch in the revolution in North Carolina. He came on the *Jersey Blue*, and was received by Gen. BURNSIDE in a pouring rain, and conducted to the Union Hotel, where he took temporary quarters. He was accompanied by Mr. MCGEHEE[?], Maj. ALEX. STANLY[?] and Judge FOSTER[?]. Sixteen North Carolinians, who had been released by the Government, and came on the same steamer, were entertained sumptuously at the hotel, and afterward permitted to depart to their respective homes. While waiting in the parlor of the hotel, a gentleman in undress uniform entered, and with a pleasant smile expressed his pleasure to see them, and hoped they would "make themselves comfortable." "Gentlemen," said Mr. MCGEHEE, "this is Gen. BURNSIDE." Instantly the whole party rose, removed their hats, and manifested the greatest pleasure at the unexpected introduction.

The long list of names of the released Union prisoners, which I send, will occupy so large and interesting a portion of this letter, I shall endeavor to be concise in other matters.

Expecting two hundred of the prisoners at Washington on Saturday, I left here on Friday by the steamer *Cossack*, and reached that place on Saturday morning. We found the place quiet in the protecting care of Col. POTTER and Provost-Marshal Lieut. TUPPER[?], of the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth. They had not heard of the proposed release of our men, but proceeded immediately to make the necessary arrangements for their reception. In consequence of an accident on the Railroad, they did not arrive until Sunday afternoon, and then over four hundred came down the Tar River on two flats, towed by a small steamer christened the *Col. Hill*. The announcement of their coming soon spread through the town, and the Union troops, with the officers, as well as the officers and seamen on board of the U. S. steamers *Delaware* and *Louisiana*, were on the qui vive to welcome their arrival. The wharf near the bridge was also watched with unflagging interest by the contrabands, who manifested much curiosity to see the Yankees who had so long experienced the tender mercies of the rebels.

The half-dozen churches in the town have been shut up ever since the arrival of our gunboats and troops, leaving their flocks, or such of them as remained, a prey to the Yankee wolves; thus making good the Scripture, "The hireling, when he seeth the wolf coming, fleeth and leaveth the sheep." The lambs of the flock, however, appear to be as safe as they would have been in the most pious keeping. The stores in the town are nearly all closed, and their occupants or owners followed the general hegira, upon the approach of our forces. Of those who remain, there are a few who profess Union sentiments, but they are numerically weak, and so timid withal that their influence is not felt, and their voice is like that of an infant in the midst of a hurricane—it is not heard. JOHN EBORNE, the zealous individual who was going to gather a regiment of his neighbors to serve in the Union cause, and who ran well for a season, not having much root in himself, has suddenly subsided, and "resigned all connection with the Union army." He ought not to be greatly persecuted for the service he rendered the cause. His father is an estimable and reliable Union man, though at present powerless.

The Provost Marshal, besides attending efficiently to the Police of the town, contrives to find time to issue a little semi-weekly sheet, which contains all the latest war news and other matters of interest, for general circulation.

But to return to the prisoners. Just at sunset the shriek of a steam whistle, a short distance up the river, announced the approach of the long-expected soldiers of the Union on their pilgrimage homeward. In a moment, the river front was lined with people, whose eyes soon caught a glimpse of a diminutive steamboat, above which floated, at the fore, a small white flag, and at the stern, a dingy signal of uncertain character, but which proved to be the symbol of secession. Two long flats, lashed side and side, filled with men, were towing astern. As they neared the bridge, the American flag which flies over Col. POTTER's headquarters was lifted by a timely flaw of wind, and revealed its broad stripes and bright stars gleaming above the green foliage of the trees. Instantly, as if by magic, *the still depth of Old Tar River resounded to a thunder shout* of cheers from the Union soldiers. They stood, once more, redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, under the protective ægis of the Stars and Stripes. The sound was caught up by the officers and soldiers who thronged the wharf, and responsive and welcoming cheers greeted the ransomed troops, who cheered again and again, until the boat reached the landing. No portion of the crowd seemed more delighted than the blacks, who swung their tattered hats and bonnets in the cause of the old flag. They numbered four hundred and seven, and were accompanied by Capt. SUMMER[?], of the Forty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, and two Lieutenants, with a company of infantry.

The officers proceeded to Col. POTTER's headquarters, where they formally delivered their prisoners, and after a brief conversation, again returned on board their boat, and returned up the river.

Our fellows were transferred to the *Pilot Boy*, and carried on board of the *Cossack*. As they left the wharf, they gave vehement cheers for the flag of the Union, and three sepulchral groans for JEFF. DAVIS, in which they were assisted by their comrades on the wharf. The steamer proceeded to Newbern, and will reach New-York by the time you receive this letter. The following account of the sufferings of our Union men, while held as prisoners of war, is given by an intelligent young man belonging to Syracuse, N. Y.:

NARRATIVE OF A RETURNED PRISONER—HEALTH OF COL. CORCORAN.

Mr. F. DARBY, of Syracuse, N. Y., a private of Company D, Twelfth New-York Volunteers, was taken at Upton's Hill, Va., August 27, 1861. He was carried to Richmond and detained in the Tobacco Warehouse Prison three months. He was stripped of his overcoat and all his private property at Fairfax Court-house. He states that he, with five hundred other prisoners, belonging to various Union regiments, were sent to Tuscaloosa, Ala., on the 26th of November. The prisoners, as they were removing them through the streets of Richmond, broke out and sang the "Star-Spangled Banner." They were transferred by railroad, going to Montgomery and thence by steamer down the Alabama and up the Tombigbee and Black Warrior. On the way they were allowed three hard crackers and a small piece of bacon daily; the latter was maggoty and unfit for food. At every station they were insulted in the most unfeeling manner. The citizens would run *by the side of the cars at some places and call upon the officers to "shoot the Yankee sons of——,"* "What did you come down here for?" "What are you fighting for?" "You came down to ravage our houses and burn our women and children, didn't ye?" "Guess you've got enough of it, haven't you?" "How did you like Manassas?" were the more common phrases and salutations. At Tuscaloosa they were placed in a vacant hotel, the United States Court-house, and the Post-office. The owner of the hotel strenuously opposed its being used for that purpose, but the Lieutenant-Commanding said he would turn the Yankees loose and take it. Their rations here consisted of a pound of corn bread, without salt, and a pound of beef shanks and necks, raw, daily. After it was cooked it afforded about three ounces of meat to each man. Half a pint of rice soup was also allowed to a man. The men were generally without clothing or blankets, and slept on the bare floor without bed or covering. They were closely confined, and were allowed to go out only four at a time. Meantime the majority of the men were afflicted with severe diarrhœa. A tub placed to receive ordure and offal was permitted to stand in the room for twelve hours, and often until 9 o'clock in the morning. The prisoners were literally covered with vermin. Until the Government clothing was received in January, they had no change of garments. Guards were constantly stationed in front of doors and windows, which were always kept closed during the night. During the day time they were sometimes opened for ventilation.

The poor citizens of the town were in a deplorable condition for food. They said they had been obliged to enlist to keep from starving. Between seventy and eighty of the rebel guards were sent to the hospital, sick, in less than six weeks after they arrived in the town. The rebels were so reduced in men that officers often were compelled to perform guard duty.

Papers sometimes found their way into the prison. The accounts of each action generally stated that "there was a great slaughter of the Hessians, and nobody hurt on our side."

About the 25th of February they signed a parole, and on the first of March started on their return. During their confinement four had died. One of these was Corporal HUMPHREYS, of the Philadelphia Cavalry; another a private of the New-York Twenty-seventh, belonging in Poughkeepsie, and a third CONLEY[?], of the First Minnesota Regiment. The other was a private of the Seventh Ohio.

They were transported in box-cars, generally used for carrying horses, and were eleven days on their way to Weldon, N. C. Here the order for their release was countermanded by HOWELL COBB, the rebel Brigadier-General. On the road they received three crackers daily, with meat only a part of the time. They were sent to Salisbury, N. C., and placed in close confinement, after being thirteen days on the route. There they found about five hundred Union prisoners from New-Orleans, and three hundred and fifty sailors and soldiers from Richmond, making a total of some thirteen hundred. The indignation of the prisoners was intense on finding themselves deceived and detained, after the promise of liberation. They were all opposed to the proposed visit of Mr. FAXE[?], who was reported to be coming with money to relieve their wants. They did not wish to leave a dollar of gold or silver in the hands of the rebels.

At Salisbury their rations consisted of a small slice of salt pork, and from twelve to fourteen ounces of flour bread. There being no hops or potatoes to make yeast, peach leaves were used as a substitute, and the flies were often freely mixed with the bread. The constant use of this food, without change of diet, produces scurvy among the men, some of whom were so bad they could only walk by the aid of a cane.

A single gleam of humanity irradiated this long night of barbarism and suffering. On one occasion a "small potato" was distributed to each man, to be eaten raw for an anti-scorbutic. The effect, if any was produced by it, was so small that they didn't see it.

On hearing the news from the battle of Pea Ridge, the prisoners indulged in some hilarity, and began to sing the "Star Spangled Banner," when they were fired upon by the guard, who discharged his piece through the door, wounding three prisoners—one of whom lost two fingers. One day, some of the chivalry from the country, men and women, were walking in the prison-yard to get a view of the Yankees. The women shook their puny fists at the prisoners as they peered through the windows above them. Seeing this unchivalric demonstration, one of the men who had a small American flag concealed on his person, threw its folds out of the window, and waved it at them. The rebel Lieut. BRADFORD, of Baltimore, witnessed the movement and took his position behind a tree, where he stood for two hours with a loaded gun, watching an opportunity to shoot the daring Yankee, if he or any of the men appeared again at the window.

On Saturday, May 17, Col. CORCORAN, Col. WILCOX, and their associates, making some forty commissioned officers, arrived at Salisbury. They were placed in the factory negro quarters.

Mr. DARBY conversed with Col. CORCORAN, who referred to his harsh treatment since he had been a prisoner. The close confinement he had suffered at Charleston and elsewhere had worn upon his health. He was kept in a separate cell, and closely guarded. His bodily health was poor, but his spirits were buoyant and hopeful. He said he could die but once, and, if necessary, was willing to lay down his life in the cause of his country. For the last three days before the prisoners left Salisbury, Col. CORCORAN was confined to his room. Though in feeble health, as usual, there was no alarming change in his symptoms.

Wednesday, May 21, the released prisoners began to sign the paroles preparatory to starting for home. It was a joyful occasion, or would have been if the prisoners had believed they were really to be released. But they had been disappointed and deceived so many times, they made up their minds for the worst; and when fairly on board the cars, they did not know what minute they might be turned back. An Adjutant and a guard of six men accompanied the first squad of two hundred to Goldsborough, where they were turned over to the Commander at that place. Here they were placed in charge of a similar guard, who accompanied them to Tarboro, where another guard of one company went with them down the river to Washington, N. C.

Fifteen miles beyond Goldsboro, where a culvert had been washed out by the rain, the engine, tender and express car went down the embankment, making a complete wreck of the whole. The fireman and wood-passer were instantly killed. The engineer received internal injuries from which he died in six hours after the accident. He at first refused medical attention from the Union surgeon, with a profane and contemptuous remark, but afterward sent for him, when he was beyond surgical aid.

The three rear cars, containing the Union prisoners, broke the couplings and ran backward at the instant of the accident, and stood unharmed on the track a hundred yards in the rear. A Confederate officer remarked, in giving an account of the accident, that "the Union cars remained on the track, while the secesh part of the train had gone to the devil, *as usual*." Five engines lay useless and broken on this road, there being no one to repair them. For the first time since they were prisoners they received an abundance of wholesome and good food, while on their way to our lines. At Tarboro they received better treatment than they have experienced in any other place in the South.

They were placed on board of two large floats, and in tow of the little high-pressure steamer *Col. Hill*, reached our lines at Washington, N. C., on Sunday evening.

By request, I would state that Mr. ALFRED STANLY, brother of the Provisional Governor, denies having made use of the unkind expression in regard to his brother, attributed to him at the time of his arrest. The statement was made upon the authority of an officer who assisted in his arrest, but I cheerfully notice his denial of the charge. He was released from confinement, by order of Gen. BURNSIDE, previous to his brother's arrival.

Company I, of the Massachusetts Seventeenth, on Thursday last, started for Pollocksville, on the Trent road, for the purpose of seizing a quantity of cotton said to be stored there, and about to be burned by the Confederate authorities. Before reaching their destination they fell into a rebel ambush, and were fired upon by a party of rebel soldiers, armed with shot-guns, who were concealed in the bushes. After firing two or three rounds they rapidly retreated. During the skirmish they lost privates John Leavy and James W. Brown, who were instantly killed; First Sergt. G. W. Judge, Sergt. Thomas Wells, Corporal John McAlier, privates Daniel Farrington and Thomas McMahon were severely, and James Carroll, William Wilson and John H. Morse, slightly wounded.

They were obliged to return without accomplishing their object. E. S.

OFFICERS CONFINED AT SALISBURY, N. C.

The following Union officers have been confined at Salisbury for nearly four months, and, with the officers lately sent from Richmond, are "held as hostages":

John J. Garvin, Captain United States steamer Union, wrecked in the Port Royal expedition, Nov. 1, on Bogue Island.
Thomas A. Palmer, First Officer.
John J. Bradley, Second Officer.
Joseph L. Parry, Chief Engineer.
Joseph C. Shockey, First Assistant.
Isaac F. Keeny[?], Purser.
Francis Hand, Second Assistant Engineer.
Alexander M. Rankin, Third Assistant Engineer.
Oscar Herringer[?], 1st Lieutenant, 7th New-York.
Frederick Mensheck[?], 2d Lieutenant, 7th N. Y.
A. N. Davis, Captain, 3d Kentucky.
T. L. Walters, 2d Lieutenant, 3d Kentucky.
Edward H. Chase, 8th Pennsylvania.
M. C. Austin, Assistant Surgeon.
P. A. Garvin, Carpenter.
T. B. McIver[?], Captain, 4th New-York.
A. H. Walsh, 1st Lieutenant, 1st Maine.
J. B. Hutchinson, 2d Lieutenant, 15th Penn.
A. O. Childs, Master's Mate, U. S. steamer [illegible].
Elias Keene, 3d Lieutenant.
Francis Smith, Captain schooner Robert Gilfillan.
James Willets, Mate schooner Robert Gilfillan.
Capt. O'Mara[?], Tammany Regiment, New-York.
Capt. Bense[?], 6th Ohio.
Charles Gilmer, Lieutenant, 5th Ohio.
Frank H. Parker, Lieutenant, California Regiment.
—— Farrel, 1st Kentucky Regiment.
Thos. Cox, Captain, 1st Kentucky Regiment.
J. M. Church, 2d Lieutenant, 2d Rhode Island.
F. W. Hale, Master's Mate, U. S. N.
J. H. Skinner, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Maine.
J. A. Gammon, 2d Lieutenant, 38th New-York.
F. J. Shiffer[?], 2d Lieutenant, 5th Ohio.
W. H. Clark, 1st Lieutenant, 4th Maine.
John Bagley, 69th New-York.
S. R. Kittridge, 2d Lieutenant, 2d Maine.
G. B. Kenniston, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Maine.
John Moxes[?], 2d Lieutenant, M. N. Y. Cavalry.

UNION PRISONERS SENT FROM RICHMOND MAY 17.

The following officers arrived at Salisbury from Richmond on the 17th inst., and are still detained there:

Col. Michael Corcoran, 69th New-York.	Lieut.-Col. Bowman.
	Major Potter.
Col. Wilcox, 1st Michigan.	Major Vogdes.
Col. Benedict.	Capt. Shurtliff.
Col. Constable.	Capt. McKeever.
Col. Crocker.	Capt. Davis.

Below, I append a list of the names of the released soldiers belonging to New-York, New-Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Those going by the Cossack include all names as far as and including the letter D.

[illegible]
W. Davis, Co. D, 11th N. Y.
G. W. Dunn, 2d Sergeant, Co. C, 27th New-York.
M. Donohough, Co. D, 38th New-York.
A. Connelly, Co. B, 38th N. Y.
D. O'Connor, Co. G, 2d Conn.
L. De Graff, Co. D, 14th N. Y.
T. Deegan, Co. G, 14th N. Y.
J. Donobough, Co. H, 38th N. Y.
D. Farrell, Co. A, 37th N. Y.
Wm. D. Gillen, Corp., Co. A, 37th N. Y.
T. Graham, Co. G, 14th N. Y.
T. Ostling, Co. A, 11th N. Y.
J. Gillen, Co. G, 14th N. Y.
G. W. Green, Co. H, 71st N. Y.
W. A. Green, Co. F, 38th N. Y.
John Mayes, Co. C, 2d N. Y. Cavalry, captured at Trenton, N. C., May 15.
Thomas Girder, waiter, U. S. steamer Union.
John Gilbert, waiter, U. S. steamer Union.
Otto Gerson, Sergt., Co. A, 46th N. Y.
F. Gilchman, Co. E, 7th N. J.
J. Gallery, Co. A, 38th N. Y.
C. E. Galpin, Co. K, 2d Ct.
J. Gilmore, Co. F, 2d Ct.
A. F. Howland, Corp., Co. C, 14th N. Y.
T. Hamilton, Co. I, 38th N. Y.
O. Horn, steamer Union.
A. Haskins, Co. B, R. I.
Thos. D. Hart, Co. B, 38th N. Y.
D. E. Jones, Co. C, 38th N. Y.
F. Holmes, Co. E, 27th N. Y.
H. Haly, Co. I, 38th N. Y.
Geo. House, Co. D, 38th N. Y.
C. Gerard, Co. I, 11th N. Y.
J. McGuiness, Co. E, 38th N. Y.
H. L. Gorbett, Co. F, 38th N. Y.
Thomas Hayden, seaman.
Hosea Hamilton, seaman.
Joshua Halstead, fireman.
Jn. W. Hodges, coal-passer.
Michael Hughes, porter.
F. Le Hand, 2d Ass't. Eng'r.
A. M. Howard, [illegible]
C. H. Hawkshurst, [illegible], 2d Ct.
J. Houck, Co. G, 2d N. Y.
[illegible]
Wm. Kerr, Co. A, 2d N. Y.
J. Kerr, Co. B, 38th N. Y.
J. Keating, Co. A, 38th N. Y.
T. McGomery[?], Co. A, 38th New-York.
J. Marling, Co. E, 14th N. Y.
Wm. McCutchen, Co. G, [illegible] New-York.
G. McGown, Co. E, 12th N. Y.

[illegible]
C. E. Davenport, Co. E, 13th New-York.
W. Dakon, Co. B, 38th N. Y.
R. Dunn, Co. I, 38th N. Y.
T. Denham, 4th Sergeant, Co. B, 79th New-York.
W. Dalton, Co. K, 38th N. Y.
J. Hamilton, Co. C, 8th N. Y.
S. French, seaman, steamer Union.
—Fisher, wagon-master, [illegible] Conn.
C. H. Fitzsimmons, [illegible] 7th Conn.
W. Fack, Co. E, 9th N. Y.
W. Fawcett, Corp., Co. M, 2d N. Y.
C. Fairchilds, Corp., Co. D, 27th N. Y.
E. H. Fischett, Co. B, 38th N. Y.
[illegible]
Alex. Rankin, Third Assistant Engineer.
R. Duncan, Co. C, 11th N. Y.
[illegible]
W. A. Joslyn, 1st Sergt., Co. [illegible], 13th N. Y.
John Jelly, Co. H, [illegible]
John Jackson, Co. I, [illegible] N. Y.
Wm. Joyce, [illegible]
[illegible]
A. Hopkins, Co. G, 2d N. Y.
[illegible]
Mark Kilbridge, Co. [illegible], Connecticut.
Henry Lafferty, Fireman.
[illegible]

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE OPPOSING ARMIES AT RICHMOND.

A CONFLICT DECLARED INEVITABLE.

A Compliment to Gen. McClellan's Strategy.

COTTON-BURNING IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A "Flaming" Order from Ex-Street Inspector Lovell.

The Newspapers Threatening to Depose Jeff. Davis.

THE SITUATION AT RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner.

No situation as important as the present has been observed on the American continent. What tremendous consequences, what terrible stakes, what enormous results, depend upon the action and success of the two armies camped within a few miles of the city of Richmond. Spectators of their own fate, the citizens are compelled to remain silent and patient while their liberty or slavery, wealth or poverty, life or death, is decided by the skill of McClellan and the intelligence of Johnston. These armies are not yet trying the question by an appeal to the sword. Neither General has yet fought a battle. Hitherto they have only played a game of chess, and they are still engaged in evolutions. One plays an offensive, the other a defensive, game. Hitherto one of these men has stopped the advance of the other as long as he could and then retired. Perhaps he was quite right to do so at Manassas and Yorktown, for the destiny of the nation was not in jeopardy at either point, and it was important to preserve the army intact for a more important service. *But let all parties be warned of the consequences inevitably to follow a similar step from the banks of the Chickahominy. Those consequences are not only military, but civil—national. They are demoralization and disorganization, out of which the army and the country will endeavor to save itself by a new creation of leaders and rulers; adding thus to all our calamities and difficulties, that of revolution.*

A complete and total defeat of Johnston's army, an utter annihilation of the best troops and rout of the others, a successful assault and storm of the city by an overwhelming mass of Federal troops, would be a heavy blow to the Southern Confederacy, but by no means fatal to it. The spirit of the people and the soldiers, the confidence of the country, would neither be broken or diminished, but rather rise in a fiercer flame and to a loftier exaltation. The enemy would be comparatively crippled to attain their victory, and could not pursue their advantage. The remains of a beaten but brave army would be quickly reorganized and rapidly recruited. The war would go on with more bitterness and determination than ever.

Not thus would be the situation of the South should the line of the James and Virginia be abandoned on the stale plea of military necessity and scientific compulsion. We are disinclined to paint the condition of the Southern army and people and cause after such an event. To call over the consequences of that step is a task too painful. Every man of common intelligence, and the least information on the state of feeling among the soldiers and the people, may easily imagine them without the aid of our words.

The conclusion to be drawn is direct. This place must be the witness of a trial of strength. If military science will not permit of that appeal till all the evolutions in text books are gone through with, then the attack must be made and the battle delivered after they are done, whatever the inconvenience of our position, and however great, according to the principles of the art, the probabilities of our defeat may then be. *Defeated or victorious, the Southern army and nation must be satisfied that the present Government and Generals can fight somewhere, and this is the last chance for them to prove it.*

McClellan can operate against Richmond in two ways. He can come up the banks of the river, with his flank covered by his boats, bring with him his siege trains, and, if not attacked, do here for the second time what he has already done once with unmolested ease and success at Yorktown. Or, he can push his army up the Northern bank of the Chickahominy through Hanover, get troops between Anderson's army and Richmond, and when he has done away with it, form a union with Banks and McDowell at his leisure. The Chickahominy furnishes an excellent defensive line for our army, but as McClellan is on the other side of it, it defends him too while engaged in these comfortable arrangements.

Of course, if he is allowed to take his own time and do all he wants over there; *if the Confederate commanders are going to sit down and twiddle their thumbs till he condescends to begin with them; if his hauling of heavy guns and digging of trenches is to be repelled by the hauling of other guns and the digging of other trenches, then the end of it is certain.* Nothing is more mathematically proven than the plans of attack taught to boys at West Point and other academies, provided armies can be reckoned like blocks of stone which will stand still to be measured, weighed, calculated and then one to be lifted over another by cranes and pulleys. The attacking army, given the requisite time, transportation, and numbers, will always get the defending army in such a fix that it is bound to retire or be cut to pieces; *and up to the present, our defensive army has regularly retired to comply with the principles of science.* Such has hitherto been the history of our war. But such is not the history of war in general, and it cannot always continue to be so here. There are such things as bravery, enthusiasm, invention, quickness of movement, steadiness of purpose, which have had much to do with the military results in every age and country, and they will sooner or later make their way over all the precedents of the late army of the United States.

It is easy to repeat the cuckoo song that war is a science; that no one knows it but those who have passed a life pretending to study it, that Generals have done so, newspapers have not done so; that it is impossible to deliver battle to superior forces in unassailable positions; that our Generals offer battle to McClellan, he will not accept it, &c. But an appeal from common conceit to common sense and to history is always justifiable. The greatest masters of the military profession have left on record the unanimous judgment, that war is an art, not a science, much less a mystery; that it cannot be taught or reduced to rules; that success in it depends upon mother-wit, not study; that quick perception, strong sense, courage, enterprise and general mental resource are the qualities that make a commander; that the worth of an officer is to be tested by his success, and the merit of a campaign is to be estimated by its results, and not by the opinions or criticisms of persons having military pretensions. Now, what have been the results of the campaign in Virginia? The war has lasted a year. Many battles have been fought. *In every one of the battles fought in Virginia, with the exception of Cheat Mountain and Roanoke, the Confederate soldiers have had the advantage; yet the Confederate armies have been always in retreat, never in advance, abandoning position after position, according to rule and square, till now the State is nearly all swallowed by the enemy, its fields desolated, farm-houses sacked, the slaves wandering in troops, the people a nation in exile, and the Capital still safe only on the supposition that the precedent of the past shall here be abandoned.* It is time to put in a protest against precedent, and to give solemn warning to all those, if any there be, who propose to continue the campaign in Virginia as it has been commenced.

But our Generals have often "offered battle." McClellan would not accept it. Therefore they could not fight him. On this point we would refer to a memorable piece of military history. When the great general of the civil wars of Rome was engaged in his campaign against Publius Silo, a distinguished commander of the other party, *he bothered him much with his trenches and slow advance.* Silo often led out his legions in choice positions, "offering battle," which Caius Marius would never accept. At last Publius Silo resorted to this simple expedient: He sent a herald in the lines of his adversary to make him this speech: "O, Caius Marius, if you are indeed a great general, why do you not come out of your ditches and fight me a battle?" Marius sent back his own herald to make him this reply: *"O, Publius Silo, if you are a great general, why do you not make me come out and fight you a battle?"*

"THE BLIND MAN—WORSHIP OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE."

From the Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser.

Since our affairs have become so complicated by the inefficiency of those who were unfortunately vested with authority to conduct the war, it is no unfrequent thing to hear the lamentations of the country for a great leader to upturn the existing state of things and take us safely through the revolution. It may be well to consider why the prerequisites for a man for the times has not been complied with. In the first place, *it may be asserted as a humiliating fact in our history, that the whole tendency has been to repress* leading merit and give commanding positions to mediocrity. If a man exhibited those high traits of ability, courage and energy which distinguished him as a representative of a great republican movement, he at once became the mark for the envy of timid place-hunters, and the cry went through the land that he was a fire-brand and a factionist, attempting to undermine everything that was pure and good in society, to gratify his own ambition. The people—honest, confiding and unsuspecting as they always are—hearing these representations from their neighboring oracles, took counsel of their fears, and came to regard the foremost advocate of their cause as a very dangerous man. Time rolled on, and events vindicated the principles of our much abused statesman, but, true to the weakness of human nature, the prejudice to the man had festered until it would take years to heal the wound.

In this lamentable condition did the revolution find us. The illustration above made is only a specimen of a large class of men throughout the Confederacy who comprehended the necessity for secession far ahead of their compeers, and who were, therefore, the fittest persons to preside over the destinies of the new Government, which their superior sagacity and will had conceived, but who, forsooth, were set aside as rash and impracticable schemers, while others were installed into power who had remained at Washington until actually driven away, with tears in their eyes, by force of a virtuous Southern sentiment. *Thus it was that, not satisfied with seceding from Washington, we must needs form a Government of those who have not yet rid themselves of the stench of its corruptions.* Our great men, who had fought and won the battle of secession against Northern aggression and Southern submission, were thus, in the hour of our triumph, crushed and humiliated as martyrs to the liberties of their own countrymen. *And now, when it is manifest that, through the evil influences which our people themselves have inaugurated, their strength has been wasted and their patriotism misapplied, they call aloud for a leader to rescue them from their misfortunes.*

Would to God that some one would rise up powerful enough to unite the whole energies of such a people for the defence of the country against all opposers; but who can be that man under the difficulties which surround the position? Do you call upon those whom you sacrificed at the formation of your Government because they had led you triumphantly out of the old Union? Is it likely that they will voluntarily undergo another martyrdom for your sake when those to whom you have committed the keys have locked the door to popular opinion? When your President sits with his ears closed to the advice of the wise men of his country, and summarily disposes of every man as a fool or a liar who ventures to suggest a doubt as to his policy? When your Congress sits with closed doors and tells you that "military necessity" requires that you should know nothing of its proceedings, and, therefore, have no right to pass judgment on what it should or should not do? *When all this and more has been done, denying you a right to a voice in your Government, except through the whispers of your representatives, are you going to sit still and ask for a leader to remedy things?*

We tell you, fellow-citizens, the time has come when the people must prove their right to a free government by demanding to have it represent their will. Confidence has well nigh ruined you. A few months ago a man was liable to the charge of treason who dared to question the infallibility of your President and Congress. When it was said that the doors of the government should be opened, so that the public might be heard in the decisions of questions of general policy, in which all were equally interested, you gave ear to the timid plea that the enemy would know what we were doing, and believed all was going on right. No one asked to know the military secrets of the Government; and, if they were worth keeping, Congress had as little right to know them as the rest of you. But what if the enemy did know some of our differences? Would that take any of our strength from us? Are we so weak that we must sacrifice internal vigor and purity to a foolish sensibility as to what others may think of us? We are sure all will now agree that the war upon us has been managed with the utmost energy as contradistinguished from our do-nothing policy, and it is because the Northern people have been heard and felt in their own Government. When they found their authorities were going wrong, they took hold of them with all the power of the Press and public opinion. Their Congress discussed its measures in public, and the people knew and dictated what they did. Their President, although having credit among us for being a clown, had sense enough to know that he did not know everything. He took counsel, and divided responsibility with those who were versed in their own departments; and when men were found incompetent he had respect enough for an enlightened public opinion to remove those who were obnoxious. *While, therefore, our people have greater reason for hating Northern principles, since they have become more aggressive, they have also good ground for emulating the spirit of the Yankees in the management of their own Government.*

We are yet strong enough to be free, if we maintain the freedom of speech and of the Press. Our Government must be made to feel that we are the principal and it the agent. But this cannot be done while Congress sits with closed doors, and the President continues to have no respect for the opinions of the people. Our men will, of course, all refuse to lead as long as they are closeted, so as to be able to get no response from their constituents. Secrecy is the vitalizing element of little minds. *It dwarfs great men to the smallest standard.* Perhaps, if the Provisional Congress had condescended to expose the inefficiency of Mr. Davis by public sessions, we would to-day have a vigorous and far-seeing Executive. *As it is, we are committed for six years.* * * * *There is, however, a wide-spread indication that the people are becoming thoroughly united in the opposition.* * * * *and whenever this feeling reaches a crisis, the present Administration may find it wise to give way to men who have the mind and nerve for the times.*

COTTON BURNING.

From the Richmond Examiner.

RICHMOND, Friday, May 2.

To Maj.-Gen. M. Lovell:

The following dispatch was sent to you on the 28th ult.

A. T. BLEDSOE, Assistant Secretary of War.

It has been determined to burn all the cotton and tobacco, whether foreign or our own, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

You will therefore destroy it all, if necessary, to prevent them from getting it.

(Signed) G. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 1, CAMP MOORE, Louisiana, May 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 17.—The enemy, by an overwhelming naval force having succeeded in passing the defences and gaining possession of the City of New-Orleans, are jubilant in the boast, that the struggle which a gallant people are making from a bondage to which death would be preferable, is rapidly closing in disgrace and humiliation to the South. They claim that the great Valley of the West being opened, the remotest commercial interest of the civilized world will have cause to side with them in the iron-handed controversy which they are waging upon us, for the reason that cotton will now flow from every tributary of the Mississippi to seek a market under their protection in the ports of Europe; for without that staple they know full well that a brief period will put an end to their attempt to conquer the South. It is with the people to decide this question for themselves.

If you are resolved to be free; if you are worthy of the heroic blood that has come down to you through hallowed generations; if you have fixed your undimmed eye upon the brightness that spreads out before you and your children, and are determined to shake away forever and ever all political association with the vandal horde that now gather like a pestilence about your fair country; now, my fellow-citizens, is the time to strike! *One sparkling, living touch of fire in manly action for one hour upon each cotton plantation, and the eternal seal of Southern independence is fired and fixed in the great heart of the world.*

It needs no argument to show that, with the destruction of negro property, the cotton and sugar lands of the South would be worthless, and that the mighty effort of this abolition war is for that purpose, is amply proved by a thousand evidences unnecessary to refer to in this order, and which are rapidly culminating in the various schemes of the Federal Congress in reference to the destruction of the slave-holding interest in all the Border States.

Your Major-General calls in this hour of danger, for one heroic effort, and he feels consciously proud that he will not call in vain. *Let not a solitary bale of cotton be left as spoil for the invader, and all will be well.*

By order of Major-Gen. LOVELL.

J. G. PICKETT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

We learn that the people of Savannah and Mississippi are responding to this order to destroy the cotton with singular unanimity. The Federals will not find a solitary bale on the river, and that in the interior will all be destroyed if any attempt is made by them to secure it.

FROM MONTGOMERY, ALA.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* states that there are about 50,000 bales of cotton in Montgomery, which will be burned on the approach of the enemy. The same paper publishes these orders:

OFFICE ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL A. M., MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 8, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 29.—1. The large amount of cotton in the City of Montgomery renders its removal to a safe distance a work of time. Circumstances may render it necessary to destroy it before such removal can be effected. To avoid endangering the city by burning, all the cotton which cannot be removed to a safe distance, will be removed to the warehouse known as "Gunter's Warehouse."

2. The Railroad Companies are hereby ordered to arrange by Monday next to use all their transportation power, save such as may be required for the service of the Confederate Government, to assist in transporting the cotton which owners may prefer to take from the city.

3. The officer charged with the execution of this order is hereby directed to press into service all the public drays of the city, save such as may be required for the service of the Confederate Government, to aid in transporting cotton from the warehouses in the city to "Gunter's Warehouse," the steamboat Landings, and railroad depôts.

4. Col. WM. H. CHAMBERS, Special Aid-de-camp, is charged with the execution of this order.

By order of JNO. GILL SHORTER, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

H. P. WATSON, Adjt. and Insp. Gen.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PUBLIC DRAYS.

All the public drays of the city are required to remove the cotton, under the military order of the Governor. The owners of licensed drays, except those employed in the service of the Confederate Government, will send them to SHULAR & ABNEY warehouse, at 6 o'clock, Monday morning next, where they will report to Mr. J. G. MAXWELL.

WM. H. CHAMBERS, Aid-de-Camp.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF COTTON.

I have been informed, that in some instances, parties have removed cotton from the warehouses to their private premises. I hereby give notice that no cotton will be permitted to remain where it will endanger the city; and unless it is forthwith removed, it will be removed, under the military authority, to a place where it can be burned without destroying the city.

WM. H. CHAMBERS, Aid-de-Camp.

"ARE WE PREPARED?"

From the Richmond Examiner, May 22.

Every day brings Richmond and its inhabitants nearer either the hour of their deliverance or humiliation. Such an army as never menaced capital before on this continent is within sight of the heights of the Capital of the Southern Confederacy. Between the invader, the seat of Government, and our homes, lies the noble army of its defenders, watching the slimy movements of the invader as he coils among the hills, and gallantly foiling him in every darting of his fangs. Our defenders are our own husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, and kindred, dear to us, and we lay down at night and rise up from day to day preserved from invasion by the loved ones in the front. But the enemy is strong in numbers, and his energies are bent on the capture of Richmond. His coils will become closer and closer day by day. He will not return until defeated and driven from the field.

But are we citizens prepared to receive all this? Are we prepared to receive the corpses of our brethren fresh from the gory field, to welcome and attend on the wounded, dear as they may be to us? Are we prepared to witness the desolation of our homes, and to encounter all the sacrifices which a sanguinary bombardment is likely to incur? We hope the citizens are equal to the sacrifice required—pains, wounds, death, the sacrifice of property and life, notwithstanding. It were better that Richmond's fate be that of Moscow, than that Richmond falls to be the habitation of the invader. We hope the patriotism of Richmond is equal to the sacrifice.

CONFEDERATE MONEY.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 22.

The authorities are idly permitting a number of worthless persons in this city to debase and dishonor its currency. It is now almost impossible to make any use in the stores on Broad-street, or in the city markets, of a Confederate five dollar note, as the unkempt Jews invariably "hash no change," and the marketmen are generally in the same impossible condition.

It is not only, however, the careful retailers of small wares who refuse to take Confederate money. We are informed of an instance where a gentleman who had some money to pay in the Exchange Bank of this city, always foremost in every sharp practice, had a treasury draft returned to him, as the banks would not take it. There seems no way of passing Confederate money on tradesmen as long as they protest the lying excuse of "no change" unless Gen. WINDER, in the plenitude of his power and wisdom, can invent some way to clear up such difficulties. The tradesmen who protest that they never have change for a Confederate $5 note are the very fellows who have accumulated trunks full of the city small notes, which, so far from accommodating the community, as they were intended, have been converted into the hands of the miserly extortioners and tradesmen of the city.

BANKS AND McDOWELL.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 22.

A report obtained circulation in the city yesterday that Gen. BANKS had made his way to Fredericksburgh, and effected a junction there with the corps of McDOWELL. The report was seriously discredited, as it was supposed that Gen. EWELL was in position to prevent any such junction of forces; but we have reason to believe that the rumor, which was generally discarded yesterday, is true, and that BANKS has by this time completed a junction with McDOWELL's Division, having marched from Strasburgh to New-Market, thence crossing the Blue Ridge at Thornton's Gap.

A WESTERN CONFEDERACY.

The *Examiner* is so well satisfied with the results of secession as exemplified in the "Confederacy," that it thinks Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa may yet separate from the Union. Some of its reasons for this faith are thus given:

"The detestation for the 'Yankee,' we believe, is as full and heartfelt at the West as at the South, only that the blood of the people of the latter section has stamped that hatred eternal and made it lasting as the skies. For the reason of this bitterness the Government declined to place any of the Western regiments under Gen. McCLELLAN's command in Virginia, or in the coast expeditions, where the Yankee element is strongest among the soldiers, but ordered them all to Gen. HALLECK, where the only really fighting material of the Federal army is to be found. In Washington, several months ago, upon the occasion of a review by Gen. McCLELLAN of 75,000 troops, a regiment from Ohio nearly came in collision with a regiment from Connecticut, on account of their close association with them on the field, which ended in the Ohio regiment being ordered off the review ground by Gen. McCLELLAN. The dislike between the soldiers of the East and West has shown itself very significantly in the Federal army since the evident object of the war has become one of emancipation.

Over twenty-five officers from the expedition to Port Royal, South Carolina, arrived in Baltimore after the capture of that point, having surrendered their commissions in disgust at the fraternizing of the soldiers and negroes. They declared that they would willingly enter the army again, but it would be to fight the Abolitionists, and not the South.

Revolutions are generally inaugurated for the overturning of error and corruption. It is said that 'revolutions never go backward;' that they always progress, from stage to stage, through the ages. When this revolution is accomplished in the South against the North, we believe another is inevitable in the North against herself and within herself. The seeds of that revolution are being sown by the blood of the present one. Its germination is certain. Abolitionism is either to become the one idea of the North, or it is to go out in the light of history and common sense."

MILITARY ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT, MOUNT SOLON, May 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 47.—Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. STEWART having reported for duty, will, in obedience to Special Orders No. 107, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, May 8, 1862, proceed to organize the Maryland Line. And for this purpose, the First Maryland Regiment is detached from its present brigade organization, and placed under his command.

I would strongly urge every patriotic Marylander who has cast his destiny with the Southern Confederacy, to come promptly forward and join this Organization, headed by one of Maryland's gifted sons, and to do what he can to make the Maryland Line invincible against the tyranny which continues to trample in the dust the rights of his native State.

(Signed) T. J. JACKSON, Maj.-Gen.

Requisitions for ordnance stores for the use of troops in the vicinity of Richmond, will be made directly to Capt. C. G. BALDWIN, commanding Richmond Arsenal on Seventh-street.

Such requisitions must be made, in the first instance, on the Division Ordnance Officer, and indorsed by him, in case he cannot fill the requisition.

In case of emergency the requisition may be made direct on the Richmond Arsenal, on the approval of the Brigade Commander, on statement of the emergency.

No attention will be paid to requisitions for ammunition, which do not state the amount on hand when the requisition is made.

These restrictions are necessary to prevent the waste of ammunition.

J. GORGAS, Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

FLOYD.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The General Assembly of the State of Virginia has passed a bill appointing Gen. JOHN B. FLOYD Major-General of the forces of Virginia, with authority to raise an army of 20,000 men, (non-conscripts,) specially for the defence of Western Virginia. It will be remembered that after the bloody and stubbornly contested fight at Fort Donelson, and when it was decided that the post could no longer be held against the overwhelming odds of the enemy, Gen. FLOYD, who had resolved never to be taken prisoner, succeeded in extricating himself and his brigade from the doomed fort, just previous to the surrender. Soon afterward both he and Brig.-Gen. PILLOW were publicly suspended by the President from their respective commands. Although the Press and the people of the Old Dominion have, for months, been clamorous for the restoration of Gen. FLOYD to his command, up to this time he has not been restored. Throughout the State of Virginia the name of FLOYD is a tower of strength to the Southern cause, and the Legislature of that State, in again placing him in the field, have taken a step which will, doubtless, go far toward insuring the security of the important mines and railroads of that rugged region, to conquer which is now the especial ambition of the precious knave and renegade, JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

FROM CORINTH.

MOBILE, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser*, dated Corinth, yesterday, says:

"Skirmishing continued yesterday without any important results. Our forces shelled the enemy out on the Farmington road. No casualties on our side. The loss of the enemy is unknown.

The indications portend a battle near at hand. Indeed the conflict may begin at any moment. A heavy rain this morning postponed movements.

BUTLER's infamous order has fired our army. Rev. Dr. PALMER delivered an address to our soldiers, which stirred them deeply.

A Federal spy will be hung to-day.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MOBILE, Tuesday, April 22.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser* from Corinth *last night says:*

"There was general picket skirmishing on our right and left lines. On the left the enemy threw a number of shells without damage. On our right several casualties occurred. Among the killed is Capt. RICHARDS, of the Thirty-first Mississippi. The enemy suffered much. A general engagement is expected to-morrow. Our whole army marched out this evening. Our troops are in high spirits and confident of victory.

Gen. HALLECK sent 200 Confederate prisoners having the small-pox, to Fort Pillow, in exchange for Federal prisoners sent from here. Gen. VILLEPIGUE refused to receive them.

Gen. BEAUREGARD sent a letter to HALLECK to-day charging him with bad faith and inhumanity. HALLECK replied denying knowledge of the fact that the men had the small-pox."

AN ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 22.

We have the particulars of a brutal and fiendish outrage perpetrated a day or two ago by the Yankee marauders in Hanover County. The house of an estimable and well-known citizen by the name of CROSS was invaded by the ruffians, and as some of them were in the act of maltreating his wife in the most shameful manner, he shot one of their number with a fowling-piece. A halter was immediately put around his neck, and he was taken by the Yankees and hung to a tree in his own yard.

OUR GUNBOATS.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 22.

We learn that one of the enemy's gunboats yesterday ascended the river to a point called [illegible] Farm, about 18 miles below the city. About 200 Yankees were landed, while the boat shelled the neighboring woods. It is supposed that the party was intended for a marauding excursion.

OUR GUNBOATS IN THE JAMES RIVER.

The Petersburgh *Express* learns that—

"The number of Yankee gunboats now lying in James River, off City Point, is eight. They keep well out in the stream, nearly two miles from the shore, and but little can be discovered of their operations. They were greatly exasperated at the capture and killing of several of their men Monday afternoon, and gave vent to their wrath by projecting some one hundred shell into every part and parcel of the Point, where they thought it likely any of our pickets might be on the look out. No one received a scratch. One of the shells plunged into the earth and exploded, making a hole big enough to contain a horse and rider. Others exploded in the trees, tearing off great limbs and scattering leaves and twigs in all directions. Many of our boys secured several which failed to explode."

PRISONERS.

Three Yankee prisoners, says the *Examiner*, were brought to this city yesterday, from the neighborhood of Fredericksburgh. They claim to have belonged to Gen. SHIELDS' Division. This is the first intimation we have had of this General's being in that section of Virginia. When last heard from he was near Winchester. One of the prisoners gave as his opinion that the Yankee army would never get to Richmond. This is the first instance of a Yankee expressing a doubt on the subject. They have universally boasted from first to last that the grand army of the Union was irresistible, and could not be checked in its onward march to this capital.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

A dispatch to the Mobile *Register*, from Vicksburgh, dated the 19th says:

"Eighteen Federals landed near Warrenton, ten miles below Vicksburgh, this afternoon, where they were attacked by Southerners and four of them killed. The rest escaped. Our loss was one wounded. The Federal fleet is still at anchor below the city."

FROM MOBILE.

The Mobile *Register* has a dispatch from Pass Marshac, dated May 18, which says that the Federal gunboat *Creole* attacked that point on that day, at 1½ o'clock. The engagement lasted one hour and a half, when the *Creole* withdrew.

OUR FLEET OFF CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 18th instant, notices the arrival in that city of Mr. M. B. HASLOOP, a passenger on board the schooner *Mary Theresa*, captured off Charleston harbor. He was sent ashore under a flag of truce.

He reports that the schooner *Mary Theresa* left Nassau with a valuable cargo about the 2d instant, and was captured on the 9th off this harbor while trying to run the blockade.

Mr. HASLOOP was detained on board the fleet about eight days, and says that he was uniformly treated with the greatest possible kindness, as also the masters and crews of several other vessels captured. Two of the latter are the schooner *C. C. Pinckney*, Capt. DUPONT, and the pilot-boat *W. Y. Leitch*. He was shown the Charleston papers regularly while on board. The officers seemed to be aware of the minutest details of every movement made in the city and on the coast. They were perfectly astounded, however, at the arrival of the *Planter*, the steamer brought out by the contrabands.

GUERRILLAS AUTHORIZED IN VIRGINIA.

The following resolution, in relation to partisan service, was adopted by the Virginia Legislature, May 17, 1862:

Whereas, This General Assembly places a high estimate upon the value of the ranger or partisan service in prosecuting the present war to a successful issue, and regards it as perfectly legitimate; and it being understood that a Federal commander on the northern border of Virginia has intimated his purpose, if such service be not discontinued, to lay waste by fire the portion of our territory at present under his power;

Resolved by the General Assembly, That in its opinion, the policy of employing such rangers and partisans ought to be carried out energetically, both by the authorities of this State and of the Confederate States, without the slightest regard to such threats.

STORES AT MEMPHIS.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* reports that "prudential preparations are being made by the Government to save the valuable stores which have accumulated at Memphis. Everything that could be of service to the army in the whole city have been turned over to the officials by the business men, and this, too, was done with the utmost cheerfulness in almost every instance. The supplies thus secured are enormous in quantity, and the soldiers will have reason to thank the generous and patriotic citizens of the Bluff City for a long time. Of course this was not done without sacrifices being made in a few instances, but the general verdict is—better thus than that they should fall into the hands of the enemy."

TREACHERY APPLAUDED.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 21st, quotes from the Petersburgh *Express* a long account of the treacherous capture of a party of our officers and seamen from the United States gunboat *Wachusett*, who had been lured on shore, and were fired on when advancing under a flag of truce. We have already published a statement of this affair from our own officers. The rebels gloat over it as a triumph of skill. We quote:

"As soon as our men were seen double-quicking toward them, the Yankees on land endeavored to make their escape, but were, fortunately, cut off and made to surrender. The command to surrender was also given to those in the boat, and several times repeated without success. It being very evident to our men that they were endeavoring to get away without positively refusing to surrender, they raised their rifles and fired. One man was seen to fall overboard, and all the balance, except one, to fall in the boat, leaving no doubt whatever that one man of them all was left to tell the fate of his comrades. The survivor was seen to paddle off with one hand, and the inference is that the other was too much injured to be used. Our men then quickly returned to a train of cars stationed a little way off, put their prisoners aboard and brought them to town, whence they were immediately carried to Gen. HUGER's headquarters."

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.

From the Richmond Whig.

The pilots of the late Confederate States steamer *Virginia*, request a suspension of public opinion as to the statements respecting themselves, which appeared Monday morning in the published official report of Commodore TATNALL, detailing the loss of that invaluable steamer. The pilots state that the investigation, which will doubtless be had in a few days, will put the matter in its proper light.

In this connection (says the Petersburgh *Express*) we may add that evidences, which cannot be doubted, reach us daily of the terror which the *Virginia* created with the entire Yankee fleet, the enemy themselves being the witnesses. She could have passed Old Point and captured every vessel in Chesapeake Bay or York River without resistance. *What hope can a people have when such an engine of warfare is wantonly destroyed.*

VICTORIES CLAIMED.

Gen. HETH, whom Col. CROOK beat at Lewisburgh the other day, claims to have destroyed or captured a whole army of ours. The Richmond *Whig* says of him:

"Gen. HETH is justifying the good opinion of those who urged his elevation to a General's command by the good service he is rendering in Western Virginia. His victory at Giles Court-house, like that of JACKSON at McDowell, has been followed up to the destruction of the army opposed to him. This is well—it is glorious. We hail it as the harbinger of a new state of things, when battles are to be no longer indecisive, and victories more fruitless.

We have news of a very promising state of tumult in Kentucky. The spell of mule contracts is losing its potency, and the falsehoods of Yankee editors their power to deceive.

We shall rejoice to see Kentucky again a State that her noble children now in exile and in arms can hear mentioned without blushing.

Information has reached the Government of continued successes in New-Mexico. Santa Fé is said to have fallen into our hands, and it is believed that the *efforts of the Lincolnites to get a commanding foothold in that broad Territory of the South have now been effectually defeated.*

The telegraph reports that the Yankee fleet off Charleston are expending ammunition on the adjacent islands. Our men declined to offer themselves as targets, and so set fire to their quarters and retired."

The *Whig* of the 21st says:

"The Lynchburgh *Virginian*, of yesterday, says that intelligence has been received there of a very successful affair in Giles County. A large force of the enemy, supposed to be about five thousand, was caught between the forces of Gens. HETH and MARSHALL, near the narrows of New River. The enemy seeing their predicament broke and fled without making a fight. Some of them took to the woods and others to the river, throwing away everything that could impede their progress. 'Between fifteen hundred and two thousand of them were captured.' It is said that four splendid mountain howitzers, imported by the enemy from Belgium, were a part of the booty secured by our troops.

They surrendered all their arms and property, and were paroled.

We have reason to believe this news was confirmed by official dispatches received here yesterday."

The following official dispatch was received here Tuesday afternoon:

NEW RIVER, Monday, May 19, Via DUBLIN, Tuesday, May 20.

By the coöperation of Gen. MARSHALL, Gen. COX has been driven from this section of the country, leaving many prisoners, his entire camp and garrison equipage, baggage, etc.

H. HETH, Brigadier-General Commanding.

SUPPLIES.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 21st, fears that the city may have its supplies stopped by a sudden cavalry dash of McCLELLAN upon the railroads, and says:

"We must call the attention of the Quartermaster and Commissionary-General to the importance of organizing transportation upon the James River Canal. That work will be found adequate to conduct the communication with the upper country, if timely steps shall be taken to put all the batteaux and canal boats in order. It is plain that the enemy may make a cavalry dash upon our railroads and intercept their use, but if the canal be put and kept in good working order, the supplies of the upper country can be brought down with sufficient rapidity to maintain our army. We hope this important measure will be attended to immediately. Indeed, we trust it has already received the attention of the Confederate and canal authorities. Let not an indignant public be awakened suddenly to the important fact of an insufficient communication with the interior. Let not the Confederate authorities give occasion to complaints which impair public confidence in the cause; and let the President of the canal take measures that Virginia shall receive an adequate reward in the safety of her capital, for the liberal wisdom with which she has constructed that important work.

We infer from reported movements of the enemy, that it is his purpose to move on our railroads, and interrupt our communication with the interior. We have no fear of the 'circumvallation' of which we hear, unless the Yankees advance far enough to command our railroads permanently, and to do this a part of their army will have to be separated from their base of supplies, and they will have to expose themselves to a flank movement."

In another issue, the same paper says:

"The city was never more crowded than it now is, and the question of 'feeding the multitude,' assembled here is one that challenges attention. The monopoly of the means of transportation by the Quartermasters and Commissaries of the Confederate Government is the chief cause of the scarcity of provisions in this city. Little or no regard has been paid, as we understand, to the necessities of the community. If one day in seven had been conceded to the Railroad Companies for the exclusive accommodation of the public, it is probable that the supplies of bacon, butter, &c., would have been much larger, and that, instead of a scarcity, there might have been something like an adequate supply of bread and meat, &c. The encroachments of the enemy, the confusion prevailing in some districts of the interior from which supplies have been received, the withdrawal of rolling stock and other causes, may render useless any attempt at this time to afford relief; but no harm could result from an official notification from the heads of the Departments mentioned, that on certain days of the week the Railroad Companies would be at liberty to transport provisions or breadstuffs to this city, without 'let or hindrance' from the Confederate authorities."

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT AT McDOWELL.

Correspondence of the Lynchburgh Republican.

CAMP IN PENDLETON COUNTY, TWO MILES EAST OF FRANKLIN, May 12, 1862.

On Monday, May 5, we left camp at Valley Mills, Augusta County, six miles north of Staunton, with five days' rations, without tents and baggage, save blankets, under the command of Gen. ED. JOHNSON, and the next day the advance guard, under Col. LETCHER, fell in with the outposts of the enemy—one cavalry company with a body of infantry, near the forks of the Jenning's Gap and the Parkersburgh turnpike roads, twenty-one miles from Staunton. LETCHER fired upon the enemy, killing three, wounding several, and taking one prisoner.

About this time "Old Stonewall" passed up the road, and had a consultation with Gen. JOHNSON. Soon after the consultation, JOHNSON's army pushed up the road in pursuit of the enemy, toward Shenandoah Mountain, followed by JACKSON's. When we arrived at the foot of the mountain, on the east side, we found a regiment of Yankees had been encamped there, but had left on hearing of our appearance, leaving behind all their tents, clothing, commissary stores, and a number of small arms, most of which they broke the stocks of, but several cases were left unopened and in fine order.

After scouting the mountain thoroughly, we found that three regiments had been camped upon the top, but upon our approach had made a hasty retreat.

When we arrived upon the summit we could see the enemy in hasty retreat on the east side of Bull Pasture Mountain, about five miles in advance. It being late in the day, our command thought it prudent to halt and go into camp for the night.

At sunrise the next morning we were again on the line of march in pursuit of the enemy. When we arrived at Bull Pasture Mountain we ascended to its summit, when ASHBY's scouts reported that the Yankees had placed four pieces of artillery on the road leading into McDowell, on the west side of the mountain, where the road passes through a narrow gorge. The heights commanding Monterey were also in possession of the enemy, with artillery planted.

The Lee Battery, of Lynchburgh, was selected to go in advance with its rifled guns, but after reaching the summit of the mountain they were ordered back, Gens. JACKSON and JOHNSON deciding that no position could be obtained.

JOHNSON's army (that is, the infantry) was placed upon the top of the mountain. After the Generals had reconnoitered for several hours, it becoming late, they concluded to postpone an attack until the following morning, but the enemy, receiving reinforcements, made an attack upon us about 5 o'clock. After a desperate fight, which lasted about five hours, we drove the enemy from the field.

During the engagement Gen. JOHNSON came near being captured. Gen. JACKSON, not knowing his position, gave orders for the Forty-fourth Virginia Regiment to fall back, but the Richmond Zouaves, Capt. ALFRIEND, seeing the perilous position of their brave commander, Gen. JOHNSON, disobeyed orders and charged upon the enemy, thereby saving him from the Yankee clutches.

Our loss is estimated at about 300 killed, wounded and missing. About 100 of the number were killed or mortally wounded.

During the battle Gen. JOHNSON's horse was killed under him, and the General received a wound in the ankle from a shell, passing through the small bone of the leg.

The Twelfth Georgia regiment did most of the fighting, and suffered very severely. They lost 182 killed, wounded and missing; among them, were many brave and gallant officers. One company of the Twelfth Georgia lost all of its officers save the Fourth Corporal.

There were only two brigades of three regiments each, both of JOHNSON's army, engaged in the fight. The first was commanded by Col. Z. T. CONNOR, of Georgia, and the second by Col. WM. C. SCOTT, of Virginia, of both of whom Gen. JOHNSON speaks in the highest terms for their gallantry and bravery on this occasion.

We expected to renew the fight the next morning; but the bird had flown, leaving behind, at McDowell, where three thousand encamped, all his camp equipage, a large quantity of ammunition, a number of cases of Enfield rifles, together with about a hundred head of cattle, which they had stolen, being mostly milk cows.

At McDowell, MILROY's headquarters, great destruction was done to private property.

The Yankees had been enjoying themselves finely. They had erected large bake-ovens, and the officers' kitchens were all provided with large cooking stoves of the most improved pattern.

On the retreat our cavalry overtook and captured a number of prisoners. Among them was a Colonel, and an able-bodied negro worth $1,500.

We have found a number of dead and many graves along the road, besides abandoned wagons and broken down horses. I learn this morning that 105 dead Yankees have been found in the mountain hollow near McDowell, covered with brush.

People along the road tell us that they pressed all their horses to carry off their artillery, &c.

We arrived at this place yesterday, (Sunday,) about 3 o'clock P. M. On our approach the enemy took to the mountains, where they had planted artillery, and set fire to all the works. So dense was the smoke that we could not find the position until night fell, when it was too dark to shell them. In fact, it is very hard to drive an enemy from the mountain heights, as you can seldom get a position for artillery. This morning our scouts are in search of a position, and to watch the movements of the Yankees; but I have not yet heard from them.

Northwestern Virginia is now nearly free of the scoundrels.

I do not know our destination, as Gen. JACKSON never tells any one his plans, not even his Brigadiers and Aids.

The Yankees had put up a telegraph wire almost to Monterey; but on our approach they abandoned the work, leaving several tons of wire, ladders, &c., behind.

Episcopal Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 29.

The Episcopal Convention of this Diocese adjourned this evening, after having adopted the report of the Committee against the proposed division of the Diocese. A new Committee was subsequently appointed, composed of Western members, to report on the feasibility of such division, provided that this action shall not commit the Convention in favor of this proposition.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 29.

The Episcopal Convention adjourned this afternoon. No discussions were had on National affairs. The disloyal members having the majority vented their sentiments by excluding from the Standing Committee and from the delegation to the General Convention nearly every loyal man who was named for those positions.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Another Change of Programme—The Forward Movement Arrested—Conflicting Rumors—The Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Monday, May 26, 1862.

Another change of programme. Everything was in readiness for an immediate advance. Transportation had been trimmed down to the finest possible point—for days quartermasters had been bustling about with their wagons, and the troops had their marching shoes on. Even the most careless observer, passing through the camps, would have known that a battle or a wedding was soon expected, for every one looked happy and smiling, and the more esthetic soldiers were seen in their button-holes. With the dawn of Sunday morning we hoped to be joyously treading the hills beyond Fredericksburgh, marching out to our devotions on the battle-field, to the sound of cannon and drum, and with the close of the week to make the Richmond pavements ring with the tread of our victorious squadrons. Judge, if you can, of the horror of disgust which creamed and mantled over every countenance when an order came for nearly half our corps to march back to Catlett's Station—retraveling the same road over which it marched in hot, impatient haste some two or three days before. There are times when patience ceases to be a virtue, and endurance becomes a positive crime; sudden emergencies where ordinary English utterly fails as a vehicle of thought, and only a species of primitive profanity, huge oaths with protuberant corners and beveled edges, can properly reflect the disappointment and indignation of the military mind. Surely the wings of the accusing spirit must have been sadly wearied yesterday—the nib of the recording angel's pen shockingly worn.

Conflicting rumors spread through the camps; BANKS had been badly beaten and was in full retreat; Washington was menaced by the rebels; Manassas was again occupied by BEAUREGARD and his battalions; every possible disaster was conjured up, but the only one definitely and certainly known and established, was that the major part of this command was withdrawn and the campaign of the Rappahannock ended.

I trust that the wisdom and policy of permitting a civilian to direct military movements is now so amply illustrated as to require no further examples. The original plan of McCLELLAN protected Washington adequately. Washington was exposed very much as a good player might expose a pawn in a game of chess—if his opponent attempts to take it, the game would be won in a very few moves. But this the inexperienced player, who, by some strange stupidity had been permitted to assume entire command of the board, could not see; he only saw that an insignificant piece was apparently exposed, and in his nervous fear and spasmodic efforts at protecting it, so muddled up the game that now only the most skillful playing can retrieve it.

Our army has been divided up into several distinct corps, and each corps placed under the command of a thoroughly competent General—one civilian reserving to himself the right of interfering with any plans that may be made, and balking their completion. All that the enemy has to do to insure a complete undoing of our offensive preparations for months, is to point a musket at Washington, or shake a finger threateningly at some other command. I really believe that if fifty rebel cavalry took some circuitous route and suddenly appeared near Fairfax Court-house, McCLELLAN would be ordered home from the Peninsula to the defence of the National Capital.

Here we have been months building bridges and repairing railroads, steadily pushing forward to one end; and now—but of what use to remonstrate when powerless to prevent. It may be that we shall still advance, for it seems certain that we shall meet little to oppose our progress until near Richmond. Night before last the enemy fell back from Guiness' Station to Hanover Junction, and yesterday morning two or three of us scouted out some five or six miles without meeting a rebel or finding anything except their deserted camps.

As for news, Gen. DOUBLEDAY is now Military Governor of Fredericksburgh. A man was torn to pieces yesterday by the accidental explosion of a shell. A reconnoissance of cavalry and infantry was nipped in the bud when three or four miles out of the city, by an order of recall. The days are warm and the nights cold.

C. H. W.

GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION.

Return of Gen. Sickles to his Brigade—His Enthusiastic Reception—How his Command Feel Toward Him.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, CAMP NEAR BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, Va., May 24, 1862.

Had Richmond fallen, or had JEFF. DAVIS fallen into our hands, or had some signal victory crowned our arms, it could not have excited more enthusiasm in any brigade in the army than that evinced in the Excelsior Brigade by the return of Gen. SICKLES to his command.

For several days past the General has been expected, and the sight of a white horse in the distance, (the General has a favorite white stallion,) was the signal for an outburst of cheers. Yesterday, about noon, the General made his appearance. The lucky individual who first espied him made it known with a "There comes our General." His words had not died away ere a thousand voices took up the refrain. The wildest hurrahs burst forth—cheer after cheer rent the air. The camp guard vainly essayed to keep the men inside the lines. They broke through every barrier and met him on the road. In a moment he was in the midst of the excited crowd. Shouting at the top of their voices, throwing their caps high in air, they tumbled over one another in their scramble to get to his side. Officers and men vied with each other in their efforts to reach their commander.

Few men have ever seen Gen. SICKLES excited or nonplussed. He always maintains his composure, even under the most embarrassing circumstances. But he evidently was not prepared for such an enthusiastic greeting, yet he never appeared to better advantage. Clad in a splendid new uniform, with his silver stars glistening upon his shoulders, his fine form showing off to the best advantage as he gracefully bestrode his prancing steed, he looked every inch the soldier. The General first appeared within the lines of the Fifth Regiment, and then visited the other regiments in turn. Everywhere they received him with the wildest demonstrations of applause. Officers and men cheered until they were hoarse. They grasped the General's hand one after another, each one congratulating him after his own style. The bands of the various regiments pealed forth from their brazen throats the strains of "Hail to the Chief." The whole brigade was beside itself with joy. A more enthusiastic scene has certainly never been witnessed in the Army of the Potomac.

The scene was a picture fit for the pencil of a master and certainly could the nineteen grave and learned Senators who voted for his confirmation have witnessed it, they would have had ample evidence of the wisdom of their course. There were those swarthy, sunbrowned men, fresh from the battle-field, with the laurels won on the ever-to-be-remembered field of Williamsburgh, yet green upon their brows, crowding around the General whom they love, and under whose orders they expect to win more glory on the bloody field. Gen. SICKLES may well feel proud of this spontaneous, unpremeditated and enthusiastic reception. He has a place in the hearts of his command which few Generals can boast of.

Col. GRAHAM, of the Fifth, also returned to his regiment and was received by it with an enthusiasm equal to that which greeted the General. At the time of writing the General had not yet formally assumed command. It is presumed that he will do so to-day. It is raining a heavy, cold, driving rain. Very disagreeable, for these shelter tents are far from being impervious to rain, and, in fact, afford no protection against anything but sun and dew.

CEDMA.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, May 30.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* sailed at 11 A. M., to-day, for Liverpool.

[illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DENVER CITY, Colorado Territory, Saturday, May 17, 1862.

There has been a little excitement in military circles here during the past few weeks, and, it may not be improper to tell the story for the benefit of the public.

Everybody knows how the First Regiment Colorado Volunteers went to New-Mexico; how our Rocky Mountain boys met the Texan Rangers at Apache Cañon; and how the unbidden brigands, notwithstanding their vast superiority of numbers, fled in confusion before the valiant of Colorado. Well, Gov. Connelly, of New-Mexico, seeing the abilities of our boys, and knowing how powerless the Mexican population was for purposes of defence, very naturally desired to organize a little more fighting material from our Territory. With this object, he commissioned Mr. A. H. Mayer as Major of the Fourth Regiment New-Mexico Volunteers, and ordered him to this Territory to recruit. Maj. Mayer had been widely and favorably known here in the piping times of 1860, as a leader of the friends of law and order.

The Governor of Colorado promptly gave his consent to the recruiting being carried on; and hosts of our very best men flocked to the Major's standard. Among his officers were Capts. Hall and Green, both old pioneers; and Capt. Barnes, formerly of the Military Committee in the United States House of Representatives. Everything went on well; and a corps was being organized out of the most splendid material that ever the sun shone upon. Now comes the [illegible] of the story.

Col. Leavenworth was expected here to raise the Second Regiment Colorado Volunteers. The Colonel, be it understood, had delayed his coming for nearly four months, after receiving his commission. His regiment is to be used in protecting the Overland Mail route. Now a great many of our citizens expected commissions; and a great many more hoped to make fortunes out of contracts for the Second. It did not at all suit these patriotic people that men should be raised in this Territory for the purpose of saving a sister Territory from destruction. It did not suit them that troops should be taken away to be fed and clothed and contracted for by somebody else. So they produced a tremendous uproar, and howled frantically around Major Mayer, who paid just about as much attention to them as a lion would pay to the howling of jackals.

At length, however, an order was obtained from the General commanding the Department of Kansas, virtually suspending the recruiting service. Then occurred the coolest thing which has ever occurred among the cool airs of these mountains. The pseudo friends of Col. Leavenworth demanded that all Maj. Mayer's recruits should be transferred to the Second Regiment. In plain words, they wanted some hundreds of brave fellows who had enlisted specially to go to New-Mexico, and in raising whom, five weeks of toil and tireless energy had been spent, to be transferred, against their will, under the command of men who had never lifted a finger in the cause.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that they did not get the men, and will not. Maj. Mayer is an officer of too much personal pluck for that. He is just the man [illegible] in all things, he has the full confidence of his officers and men. He will give a good account of himself wherever he may be placed. I.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Sporting Season.

A TROT ON THE FASHION COURSE.

The trot announced to take place on this course yesterday afternoon for a purse of $100, mile heats, and for which there were five horses entered, did not come off. The weather about mid-day was heavy and threatening, and the fall of a smart shower of rain about the usual hour of departure for the track from the City, caused many of the regular frequenters of the course to absent themselves. The attendance was, consequently, very limited, but the manager, determined to keep faith with the public and the owners of horses, hung up the purse in the judge's stand. The rain having somewhat cleared off, the horses were called upon to come up to start, when it appeared that out of the five horses entered, one only, the Lady Banks, put in an appearance.

Of the others, it was alleged that Tallman's entry, Jill, was lame, having gone amiss the preceding morning at exercise. Another, *James Lynch*, was in a similar condition, while the owners of the other two, *What Is It* and *Nimble Dick*, evidently thought that they would have no possible chance of success in such superior company as the two-mile victress of *Jill*, and preferred letting them remain in the stable, rather than encounter certain defeat. The race, consequently, fell through, and although an attempt was made to match *Nimble Dick* in harness against *Lady Banks* in a 150-pound wagon, for $500 a side, so as to prevent the visitors being disappointed at not seeing a race, yet it ended only in failure. The manager liberally offered to give the gate-money to the winner of a match between any two good horses there, so as to afford a little sport, but could not succeed in his object.

In the double-team race which comes off on Monday next, for a $200 purse, mile heats, it will be seen from the advertisement in another column, that Tallman's entry, *Panic* and *Jill*, are withdrawn. This will have the effect of rendering the race more equal and more exciting.

Fine Arts.

OTTO STIRKE, an artist residing in Chicago, has made for the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Packet Line, and the Buffalo and Milwaukee Propeller Line, a couple of glass embossings, which exceed in beauty and perfection of portraiture anything of the kind ever seen. One is a picture of the propeller *Charles Enright*, the other of the steamboat *W. F. Davidson*. They are etched upon plate-glass with acid, into which is put gold and silver bullion, presenting, when finished, in the case of the propeller, a *fac-simile* of a first-class lake-boat, with sails and spars, ropes and windows, planks and nail-heads, smoke and water, to the very life; while in the other is seen the picture of a regular Mississippi steamboat, low cut, cotton laden, darkies, windows, smoke-pipe and wheel, as in the thing itself. He has also made for the LaCrosse, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, a train of cars, with engine, tender, freight and express cars, which seem as if cut out of solid gold and placed upon the surface of the glass.

As curious works of art, these are well worth examining. They are on exhibition at the office of the Company, No. 334 Broadway, where they attract a great deal of attention.

[illegible] at Schaus' Gallery, a large landscape in which old Italian ruins figure conspicuously. As with all of his works, the composition is well nigh perfect, while comparatively little attention is paid to the finish.

Hamilton E. Towle Against the Great Eastern.

Yesterday a motion was made before Judge Betts, at Chambers, by Howland & Aspinwall, consignees of the *Great Eastern*, through their counsel, W. M. Evarts, to reduce the amount of security required to insure the release of the vessel, and enable her to proceed on her voyage, or to dismiss the case entirely. In support of the latter proposition, the Chief Engineer and other officers of the vessel testified that the services of Mr. Towle were of no such value as alleged. Judge Betts was to decide the motion at 10 o'clock last night. The motion was opposed by Judge Birdseye.

The Ladies' Relief Association of the Park Barracks.

The Ladies' Relief Association of the Park Barracks acknowledge the receipt of a large donation of shoes from Messrs. Brennan & Hall. A case containing supplies of various sorts from Hillsborough, Vermont. A box from the Tenth Ward School, and numerous donations of fruits, wines, jellies, clothing, &c., from various sources; all of which have proved most useful, and have been thankfully received by those on whom they were bestowed.

It has been deemed expedient for this association to extend its care to the hospital on Bedloe's Island. Until within the last ten days the sick and wounded in this hospital had received no aid from any private association, and although, supplied with all the necessaries, had not enjoyed the comforts provided for those who have been brought to the City.

The Ladies' Relief Association, of the Barracks, has determined to share with the hospital at Bedloe's Island the stores, clothing, &c., sent to it, believing that the public, who have thus far so generously anticipated its wants, will not fail to supply this additional demand.

The gratitude evinced by the men at this hospital, on the first visit of the ladies, was truly touching. They said, "Now we shall be made comfortable, for the ladies have come to us."

The articles most needed at Bedloe's Island are old garments, dressing gowns, slippers, and [illegible] ... All articles may be sent [illegible] to be so marked [illegible] ... solved thus far for want of anything else. Many of the men come to the City in a most ragged condition; ... it has not been thought proper to devote any of the funds to purchasing it. At this season of the year, many housekeepers must have on hand large supplies of clothing which they will be glad to dispose of when it may be done so agreeably to themselves and so advantageously to those for whom it is asked. Books and pamphlets will be acceptable. The present store of wines and jellies will probably suffice for some days, but the Association asks that its request for outside garments may not be disregarded.

MARY H. LORD, Secretary,
No. 45 West Nineteenth-street.

MAY 29.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND THE GIRLS' LODGING HOUSE—JOLLIFICATIONS, CHINESE SHADOWS, &c., &c.—The children of the Italian Industrial School under the superintendence of Mr. AGOSTINO E. CERQUA, paid their compliments to the newly-established Girls' Lodging House, on Thursday evening. A magic-lantern exhibition added to the pleasures of the evening, and such hearty laughter was induced by the merry show that appetites were fairly set on edge for the rare feast of cakes and iced lemonade which ensued. The members of the Children's Aid Society, who were present, saw to it that none lacked in participation of these delicacies, which, as a general thing, constituted unattainable temptations upon corner fruit-stands, and never to be indulged in at the individual expense of those who now, with unrestrained sociability, luxuriated thereupon. After each had partaken to their heart's content, and to a colic-threatening extent, three times three were given for the Lodging-house, and, for the considerate friends who had planned this pleasant entertainment for them. A circle of interested observers was present, and appropriate remarks were made by Mr. MACY and others. Some first-rate music formed a main attraction of the evening, and the manner in which these Italian-born children rendered the "Garibaldi March" and other national airs was inspiriting to the fullest degree. By invitation of Mr. and Mrs. TRACY, Superintendents of the Lodging-house, a most satisfactory reconnoissance of the premises, dormitories, &c., took place, the children moving in an orderly manner through each apartment. After this all re-gathered in the spacious reception room, where a song of congratulation from the little Italians was responded to by the transient dwellers in the Lodging-house with the beautiful and suggestive parting hymn, "Heaven is our Home."

AWARD OF CONTRACTS IN THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—The following awards were made yesterday by the Street Commissioner: For flagging and reflagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues—to Michael Mahony, for $339 75; repaving and reglazing public lamps for one year—to Alex. Brandon, for $4,440 41. Furnishing 1,500 lamps—to John Broderick, for $2,715. New steam fire-engine, for Hose Company No. 52—to A. B. Taylor, Son & Co., for $3,190. New steam fire-engine for Engine Company No. 9—to same parties, for $3,190. New hand-engine for Engine Company No. 36—to James Smith, for $3,000. Two new tenders for engines Nos. 42 and 2, to Joseph Pine, for $670. New truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 8—to C. E. Hartshorn, for $730. New carriage for Hose Company No. 4—to Joseph Pine, for $325. New house for Engine Company No. 48—to Edward Linnen, for $4,791. New house for Hose Company No. 39—to John Feltbutch, for $3,000. New house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 10—to C. L. Purdy, for $4,850. New house for Hose Company No. 1—to Wm. Cutler, for $3,000. Alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 23—to John Rodger, for $2,420. Repairing Pier No. 20, North River—to David Babcock, for $4,350. Furnishing stand of colors for Eighth Regiment—to Alex. Brandon, for $334.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—This monster steamer sails for Liverpool at 7 o'clock this morning, it being necessary for her to leave at that early hour in order to enable her to pass over the bar. She takes a full cargo of freight and about 450 passengers. She has been visited by nearly 3,000 persons daily, since she has been ready for inspection. Her present trip to New-York has proved in every respect a success. The departure of the vessel at the time fixed upon came near being prevented by the failure of the sureties to justify on the bond of $100,000, arising out of the suit of HAMILTON E. TOWLE, who, it will be recollected, libeled the steamer on her arrival at this port. She was not released from the hands of the Marshal until last evening, when Mr. WM. M. EVARTS, the counsel for the consignees, stipulated with Judge BIRDSEYE, counsel for the libelant, that the sureties would justify to-day, whereupon an order was issued for her release. A motion was made before Judge BETTS, at Chambers yesterday afternoon, for a reduction of the amount of the bond, but the Judge not being prepared to give his decision before to-day, the above stipulation was made in order to enable the steamer to sail at the time specified.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.—By order of the Secretary of the Navy, twenty-four foreigners, comprising officers and crew of the steamer *Ella Warley*, formerly called the *Isabel*, which was captured in attempting to run the blockade of Charleston with a cargo of arms and ammunition from Nassau, were, yesterday, released from Fort Lafayette by United States Marshal MURRAY. The Captain, first officer and engineers of the steamer being citizens of the United States, are retained as prisoners. Hereafter persons captured in attempting to run the blockade will be held subject to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, and all who can establish the fact that they are not citizens, and all passengers, native or foreign, who have not been engaged in any way in aiding the rebellion, will be discharged. Persons captured by the gunboats will continue to be held subject to the orders of the Secretary of War as heretofore.

ARREST OF A HOTEL THIEF.—A notorious hotel thief, named JOHN MILLER, alias James Brown, was arrested yesterday upon the charge of having broken into room No. 126, at the Astor House, and rifled a trunk of the sum of $79 in gold, belonging to a Cuban. He was arrested soon after by the Police of the Third Precinct, and taken to the Tombs, where Justice BRENNAN committed him for examination. Capt. MOUNT searched MILLER's person, and found upon him the whole of the stolen money, also the sum of $170 in Treasury Notes, a diamond breast-pin, a diamond finger ring, and several other articles of jewelry. The Police say they have the means of knowing that all of the property found has been stolen.

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.—PETER HIRSCHFELDT and FREDERICK SNYDER, two German bakers, residing in West Thirtieth-street, were arrested, yesterday, by the Police of the Twentieth Precinct, upon the charge of having caused the death of JOHN QUINN, by shooting him with a pistol. The affair took place several days ago, and was fully reported at the time. Quinn died yesterday, and Coroner COLLIN, held an inquest upon the body.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS.—A large number of arrests were made on Thursday night and yesterday, of parties who are charged with having passed counterfeit $3 bills upon the City Bank of Williamsburgh. Five of the arrested parties were committed to prison, yesterday, by Justice QUACKENBUSH. The bills are new, finely executed, and well calculated to deceive good judges.

ANXIETY ABOUT THE TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—A good deal of anxiety was felt in this City yesterday, by the friends of the Twenty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, which is reported to have been badly cut up in the recent fight at Hanover Court-house, Va. This regiment was raised by Hon. JAMES KERRIGAN, M. C., principally from the Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards.

YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS.—The yearly meeting of the Orthodox Friends will be held in this City next week. On Sunday morning LUCRETIA MOTT will speak at the Friend's Meeting-house in Fifteenth-street, and in the afternoon at Brooklyn.

DONATION TO THE LADIES' HOME FOR SICK SOLDIERS.—The Union Defence Committee have bestowed $1,000 upon this institution, located at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. Fifteen Virginia Bonds, &c.—When the testimony in this case, which was brought to forfeit the property, because its owner, Mr. Guthrey, was going to transport it South, was closed, the Judge directed the jury to find a verdict for the claimant, because the act under which the information was filed, was not applicable to such evidences of debt as these bonds, &c., and moreover there was not sufficient evidence that this property was proceeding from this State to the rebel States.

On application to the District-Attorney, however, he ordered a certificate of probable cause for the seizure to be given.

The property was delivered to the claimant.

Failure to Prove Title.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Greene et al. Ex'rs, &c., vs. James C. Willet, Sheriff, and James T. Brady.—The plaintiffs, as Executors of Daniel G. Tuttle, claimed possession of personal property levied upon by the sheriff under an execution, in which defendant, Brady, was plaintiff, and one Elisha Carpenter, defendant. Plaintiffs *claimed that Carpenter sold the property to one Spratley*, a lawyer, and that Spratley afterward sold it to Tuttle. Tuttle died soon after commencing this action, which was continued by his executors. Defendants denied the good faith of the sales and that the cause could not be continued in the name of the executors, plaintiffs having failed to prove passage of title from Spratley to Tuttle prior to the levy. The Court dismissed the complaint on motion of defendant's counsel.

Cushing, Genun & Pinckney for plaintiffs; John McKeon for defendant Brady; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant Willet.

Important to Merchants—Rights of Joint Debtors.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Berry vs. Kelly, Sheriff, Ketchum et al.—Ketchum & Son, on the 6th of February, 1861, as creditors of Carroll & Mead, who had suspended payment, caused an attachment to be issued against that firm, consisting of three persons, upon the ground that the members thereof were all non-residents. On the same day the Sheriff levied the attachment on the partnership stock. On the 7th of February the plaintiff bought all of the stock of Carroll & Mead, the sellers agreeing to deduct from the purchase price whatever might be necessary to discharge the lien of the attachment, which they intended to contest. On the 16th of March the attachment was set aside as to one of the defendants, but the Sheriff retained his levy on the partnership stock. Judgment was perfected against all of the defendants, and the Sheriff sold the attached property in parcels to different purchasers. The plaintiff, on the issues coming on for trial, claims that after the attachment was set aside as to one of the partners, it could only hold the individual interest of the other two partners, and as the firm was insolvent, he is entitled to the value of the property as to the whole of the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale. The defendants contend that the principle involved by the plaintiff does not apply when the attachment is issued against one partner for the partnership debt. The case was recently before Chief-Justice Bosworth on a motion for a receiver of the fund pending the action; the motion was denied upon the ground that there was no allegation that the fund was in danger, but the Chief Justice, in his opinion, remarked that "the property being actually attached upon a partnership debt, and sold to satisfy it, it makes a case within the equity of the statute as to executions on a judgment in an action against partners when only a part of them are served with process." The question, in view of the distinction contended for, is a new one, and important to partnerships having a non-resident copartner, as well as to their creditors. Decision reserved.

A. F. Smith for plaintiff; J. N. Bangs for Ketchum & Son; A. J. Vanderpoel for Sheriff.

The Law Institute and Edwin James, Esq.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Mr. James will appear in person, assisted by Mr. James T. Brady, this morning, to answer the charges of the Committee of the Law Institute. It is understood that the only question which will be argued will be that concerning the alienage of Mr. James.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

The special plea put in by counsel for Robert W. Butler, indicted for violation of the concert-saloon law, which was demurred to by the District Attorney and was to have been argued yesterday, was postponed till Monday, when, by stipulation of counsel, written points will be presented on both sides, and the case submitted without argument.

A driver of a Fourth-avenue car, named Williams, was convicted of reckless and furious driving, but recommended to the mercy of the Court by the jury.

Two courtezans, named Mary Johnson and Anne Wilson, were tried for stealing a watch and a sum of money from a man who made the complaint under the assumed name of Samuel C. Smith, and who is said to be an editor of a paper in Tompkins County, this State. On his cross-examination, the witness said that his real name was not Smith, whereupon counsel for defendants claimed an acquittal on the ground of variance between the indictment and the facts as proved, a point which the Court sustained, and the jury were directed to acquit accordingly.

The Grand Jury brought into Court a large number of indictments, among them one against the Corporation of the City of New-York for permitting a nuisance in the Sixth Ward. Said nuisance is alleged to consist in willfully neglecting the sewers of that ward, and suffering large quantities of "earth, dirt, old clothing, slops, filth, water, dead dogs, cats and divers other unwholesome, obnoxious and dangerous substances to accumulate therein." The penalty for the City's harboring a nuisance of this kind, if convicted, is a fine in the discretion of the Court. Among other indictments were one against a gambling-house at No. 575 Broadway, kept by Jas. E. Kelly, James Turner and Geo. Smith, and one against a similar establishment at No. 23 Laurens-street, kept by Henry Smith.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Guilhon et al. vs. Lindo, &c.—Ordered that a commission issue.

Noonan, &c., vs. Parker.—Order granted.

Park vs. the American Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Motion for readjustment, of the costs denied, without costs to either party.

The Same vs. The Same.—Motion granted and an allowance of five per cent. upon amount of the plaintiff's claim. See opinion with Clerk at Chambers.

Rogers vs. Goodwin.—Order granted.

Before Justice White.

Porst vs. Vallee.—Ordered that the above be and the same is hereby discontinued.

Before Justice Monell.

Welch vs. Sickles.—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Misch vs. Barnett.—Default opened and cause restored to the calendar, (conditionally.)

Marshall vs. Pinkerton.—Motion for appraisement of Receiver denied, with $10 costs.

Melrose vs. Russell.—Motion to strike out parts of answer denied, but without costs.

Gallagher vs. Gallagher.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Atiora vs. Cone.—Motion denied.

Cunningham vs. Duc.—The motion for the appointment of a Receiver is granted. No direction will be made respecting the money claimed to belong to the defendant, Duc. If the Receiver desires to reach that money, he must apply in the usual way for leave to prosecute an action for its recovery.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 30, 1862.

$43,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	104	251 N. Y. Cen. R.	86⅞
30,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	104⅜	240 do.	86⅞
30,000 do.	104⅜	50 do. b30	86⅞
4,000 U. S. 6 '81 Oreg. W. Ln ½ yearly	101½	200 do. bnw	86⅞
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 Sc. N.	104⅞	640 Erie Railroad	36⅝
5,000 do.	104⅞	150 Erie R. Pref.	63
13,000 Ohio State 6's '60.	102	50 do. b30	62
5,000 Ill. War Loan	96	100 do.	61½
1,000 Ind. St. 6s W. Ln.	90¾	100 do.	61⅝
1,000 Mich. St. 6s WarB.	98	100 do.	61½
500 Mich. 7s War Ln.	104	100 Hud. Riv. R.	42
10,000 Virginia St. 6s.	56½	150 do.	43¾
3,000 Mo. State 6s.	51	200 Harlem Railroad	13¼
9,000 do.	50¾	50 Mich. Central R.	59
2,000 Cal. State 7s.	95⅞	100 do.	59¼
3,000 Min. St. 8 ⅌ c. B.	97	150 do.	59½
1,000 Br'n City W. L'n.	104	200 do. b10	59¾
8,000 N. Y. Central 6s.	100	60 do.	59½
1,500 N. Y. Central 7s.	106	25 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	23½
1,000 Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	97	10 do.	23¾
2,000 Hud. R. R. 2d M.	105	250 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	54¼
1,000 Har. 1st M. Bds.	102½	50 do.	54½
10,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	81	50 do. b30	54¾
1,000 N. Ia. 1st Mort.	100	7 Panama Railroad	131
4,000 do. s10	100	10 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60¼
4,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	58¾	250 do.	60
3,000 C. & N. W. Am. B.	44	50 Clev. & Pitts. R.	21¼
6,450 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	63¼	107 do.	21½
10,000 do.	63½	12 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	116¾
20 Bank of Commerce	97	50 Gal. and Chi. R. b60	67
11 Park Bank	107	50 do. b60	66¾
5 Man. & Mer. Bank	90	350 do.	66¾
200 Pacific Mail S. Co.	112¾	800 C. & T. Railroad	41¼
50 do.	112½	100 do.	41½
50 do.	112½	100 do. b30	42
50 do. s30	112½	50 do. s30	42¼
50 do. s60	111½	50 Chi. & R. I. Railroad	60½
50 do. s15	112	50 do. s30	60¼
140 Harlem R. Pref.	33¾	50 do.	60½
200 do.	33⅝	200 M. & P. D. C. R'd	26⅛
100 do.	34	100 do. 2d Pref.	[illegible]
		50 Tol. & Wab. Railr'd	34

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. s10	104⅜	21 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	100
25,000 do.	104⅜	50 Erie Railway	36
25,000 do.	105	100 do.	36⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	104⅜	50 Erie R. Pref. s30	62
2,000 U. S. 6s, '67	101⅞	100 do.	62½
5,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Oreg'n War L'n ½ yearly	101⅜	200 do.	62⅞
14,000 do.	102	50 Hud. River Rd. s10	43⅞
700 Treas. 7 3-10 Sc. N.	105¼	100 Har. R. Pref.	33¾
5,500 do.	105⅞	100 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	23⅞
3,000 Mo. State 6s	51⅜	50 Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	55
4,000 do.	51⅜	50 Panama R.	132
10,000 Vir. St. 6s s30	56	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60½
4,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. B.	86	100 do. b30	60⅝
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	87½	50 do.	60⅝
2,000 Goshen Branch B.	89½	50 Gal. & Ch. R. s30	67
10,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	81	500 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	42⅝
10,000 Pitt, Ft. W. & C. 1M	98	500 do. b30	42⅝
50 Pac. Mail St. Co.	113¼	100 do. s30	42½
100 Cumb. Coal Pref.	8¼	100 do.	42½
400 N. Y. Cent. R.	87¼	50 Chi. & R. I. R. b30	61
650 do.	87⅜	75 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	27
100 do. b60	87⅜	50 Mil. & Pr. DuC. 2d Pr	64

FRIDAY, May 30—P. M.

The indications, yesterday, of a renewed advance in Government Securities, were more than confirmed, to-day, by the very strong demand for U. S. 6 ⅌ cents of 1881, the 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bonds, and the 6 ⅌ cent. Certificates of 1863. The business in these Stocks at the principal Money offices on the Street was much larger than at the Stock Exchange Board; the upward tendency of the market creating quite an excitement among the Money Brokers. This afternoon, 105¾ ⅌ cent. was the quotation for Treasury Bonds, and 105 ⅌ cent. for United States 6 ⅌ cent. coupon Stock of 1881. The advance from yesterday is nearly or quite 1 ⅌ cent., and the rise from the early to the closing sales of the day about ½ ⅌ cent. The certificates of Treasury Indebtedness, 6 ⅌ cent., payable in 1863, were scarce on the Street, and 100¼ ⅌ cent. would probably have been paid at the close for a round amount. The State Securities were also firm, and generally higher than yesterday, both South and North. In reference to New-York State Stocks, which are scarce in the market, *Thompson's Reporter* says that "it is understood that New-York will pay the $806,000 due June 1, next Monday, in gold; and on the 1st of July, $800,000, and all State interest on its direct debt—also in gold. This will disburse about $2,250,000 in five weeks on State account. It is also understood that the State war debt, issued in June, 1861, at one year, will be paid in currency. This being a debt for account of the Federal Government, the State feels no moral obligation to pay anything better than Government currency."

The Stock Market early in the day was barely steady at the prices current yesterday afternoon, except on Pacific Mail, which was ½@¾ ⅌ cent. firmer, but soon after the breaking up of the early Board, an improved feeling was manifested on the Street, and the bidding was quite spirited on New-York Central and Erie, at a rise of ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. At the Second Board the demand was still stronger, and the advance equal to ½@⅝ ⅌ cent. on the prices of the forenoon, partly in sympathy with the buoyancy in Government securities. New-York Central brought 87¼, and Erie 36⅛ ⅌ cent. Erie Preferred and some of the Western shares were even higher in proportion, Toledo selling at 42⅝, as against 41½ at the early Board. Pacific rose to 113¼ ⅌ cent., and Panama to 132 ⅌ cent. Later in the afternoon the general market showed increased buoyancy both on the Share and Bank list, and at 4½ o'clock the following were about the current bids:

N. Y. Central	87⅜	Illinois Central	60⅝
Erie	36⅛	Pacific	114
Erie Preferred	63	Panama	132
Rock Island	61	Missouris	51⅝
Toledo	43	Tennessees	58½
Michigan Central	60¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	105
Michigan Southern	24	7-30 Treas. Bonds	105⅝
Michigan Guarant'd	55⅛	Gold	103⅝

There is another decided improvement in the City Bank Shares. The bids to-day are 1 ⅌ cent. higher on Merchants' Exchange, 4 ⅌ cent. on Seventh Ward and Leather Manufacturers, 3½ on State of New-York, 1 ⅌ cent. on Pacific and North America, and 3 ⅌ cent. on Merchants' and Manufacturers':

New-York	100¾	Pacific ex. div	110
Mechanics'	100	Chatham	80½
Union	100	Bank of North Am	100
America	110	Irving	78
Phoenix	100	Metropolitan	103
Tradesmen's	96	People's	90
Greenwich	125	Nassau	95
National	98	Shoe and Leather	99
Merchants' Exch	92	Corn Exchange	93
Leather Manuf'rs'	124	Commonwealth	88
Seventh Ward	124	New-York County	90
State of New-York	93	Importers' & Traders'	99
Commerce	96⅞	Park	107
Commerce cer.	93	Manuf's and Merch's	90
Mech'ics B'king Ass'n	90		

The bidding for the Railway Mortgages is also firmer, and on most descriptions higher than yesterday:

N. Y. C. sixes	100	N. Ind. firsts	100
N. Y. C. 6s subscription	94	N. Ind. Goshen line	90½
N. Y. Cen. sevens. '64	105¾	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ⅌ c.	87½
N. Y. Cen. sevens. '76	106	Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. '75	89¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	105	T. H. & Alton sec. 8 ⅌ c.	82½
Erie firsts, '68	109¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	82½
Erie seconds, '64	102½	Chi. & N. W. firsts	59
Erie seconds, '79	104¼	Chi. & N. W. firsts Am.	44
Erie thirds, '83	97	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	70
Erie fourths, '80	88½	Ham. & St. Jos. firsts	80
Erie fifths, '88	87	Lack. & West. Bonds	101½
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	104½	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	104
Hudson thirds, '75	98	Del. Lack. & W. sec's	100¾
Hudson con. '67	84	Tol. & Wabash firsts	88
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	102½	Tol. & Wabash seconds	63½
Harlem seconds, '64	99½	Mil. & P. DuChien firsts	98
Harlem thirds, '68	83½	Gal. & Chicago firsts	101½
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	104	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ⅌ ct. '82	105	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts	105½	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	85
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. firsts	93½	N. J. Cen. firsts	105½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. sec's	81	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	103

The price of Gold was a fraction higher than at the close of yesterday, but Exchange continued 114½@114⅝ ⅌ cent., with a fair business done for the mails of Saturday. Gold left off 103⅝@103¾ ⅌ cent. Money easy at 4@5 ⅌ cent. at call, and 4½@6 ⅌ cent. on prime Merchant paper, 60 days to six months. The demand at Bank is so moderate that some of the larger establishments are looking around for United States Stocks and Treasury Bonds and Certificates at current rates. The Sub-Treasury has received from the Department at Washington $1,000,000 in United States Notes of the smaller denominations, which are much needed in making payments at the New-York office. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the annexed circular in regard to mutilated Treasury Notes:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1862.

To guard against frauds upon the Government and to secure the just rights of holders, the following rules for the redemption of mutilated United States notes are hereby established:

RULES.

First—Mutilated notes, which have been torn, no matter how much, but of which it is evident that all the fragments are returned; or defaced, no matter how badly, but certainly satisfactorily genuine, will be redeemed at their full face value on presentation.

Second—Fragments of notes will be redeemed in full only when accompanied by an affidavit stating the cause and manner of the mutilation, and that the missing part of the note is totally destroyed. The good character of the affiant must, also, be fully vouched by the officer before whom the affidavit is taken.

Third—In the absence of such affidavit, fragments of notes will not be paid in full, but the parts presented will be redeemed in their proportion to the whole note; reckoning, as a general rule by twentieths.

Fourth—Less than half of a note will not be redeemed, except by payment of the full value of the note under the second rule; or by payment of the proportional value of the missing part, when presented under the fifth rule.

Fifth—Fragments of notes, for which less than the full face value has been paid, will be retained for a year, to the end that the owners, who have received less than the value of a full note, may have opportunity to return the missing part, and receive the amount previously withheld.

Sixth—Until further order, mutilated notes and fragments will be redeemed only at the Treasury of the United States, at Washington; whither they can be sent, addressed to the "Treasurer of the United States," by mail, free of postage. A draft on the Assistant-Treasurer at New-York, for the amount allowed, will be returned, in the same way, to the address of the person remitting the same.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending May 29 and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the Week.			
Entered at the port	$972,826	$460,075	$654,172
Thrown on market	797,396	200,627	747,046
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$44,266,028	$29,821,380	$20,782,069
Thrown on market	44,573,990	27,401,424	23,973,069

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	352	$232,909	145	$39,602	172	$46,674
Mf. of Cot'n	436	89,686	96	12,835	254	48,633
Mf. of Silk	181	148,028	31	38,465	236	19,919
Mf. of Flax	261	79,773	20	5,002	334	80,491
Miscellan's	66	22,226	2	1,179	786	7,434
Total	1,296	$573,697	294	$80,375	2,112	$173,151
		80,275				573,897
Total entered		$654,172		Total marketed		$747,048

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Total Receipts $1,489,998, including for Customs $169,000; Total Payments $894,401 69; Total Balance $15,484,057 58.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 30, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been: [illegible] bbls. Flour, 4,186 bbls. and 35 bags Corn Meal, 181,[illegible] bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 4,455 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,250 bushels Malt, 11,[illegible] pkgs. Provisions, 546 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls., at $6 75 for Pots, and $6 [illegible] for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,000 lbs. Yellow at 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Have been quiet at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Sales 200 bags Laguayra on private terms.

COPPER—Sales 180,000 lbs. American Ingot at 20½c.@21½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is in more demand to-day at firmer prices; Middling, 31c.@31½c. ⅌ lb.; sales 1,750 bales.

DYEWOODS—Sales 200 tons St. Domingo [illegible] wood on private terms.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales 2,500 boxes No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, at $1 82½@$1 85 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, to-day, though prices have favored buyers. Sales have been made of 13,850 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 25@$4 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 50@$4 85, chiefly at $4 82½@$4 40; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 25@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 50@[illegible]; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 82½@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 00@$5 15 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 25	@$4 40
Extra State	4 50	@ 4 85
Superfine Western	4 25	@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50	@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 82½	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 00	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 85	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in less request, at former rates. Sales 1,450 bbls., at $5 [illegible]@$5 55 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is less active and is rather cheaper, including extra, at $4 50@$6 25 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 1,370 bbls. Rye Flour is in moderate demand, at $3 75@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal finds ready buyers at $2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 750 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in fair request at steady rates.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited for most kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 20@$3 25, and Bunch do., at $3 12½@$3 15 ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unsettled, to-day. Sound lots have not been plenty, and have been in active demand, for shipment, at buoyant prices. Lots, not in shipping order, have been freely offered at irregular rates, but have been in less request. Sales, since our last, 204,000 bushels, including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club, at 90c.@$1 04½—the latter rate for very choice; White Western, ordinary to very choice, at $1 15@$1 28½; Amber Western, part $1 15@$1 17; Red Western (Winter) at $1 00@$1 14; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 03@$1 05, chiefly at $1 04; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at 93c.@$1 03½; Chicago Spring, at 91c.@$1 01; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 84c.@93c. ⅌ bushel. Corn is in more demand, and is firmer; sales 126,000 bushels at 48c.@49c., chiefly 49c., for old Mixed Western, and 45c.@48c., chiefly 46c.@47c. for new do. ⅌ bushel. Rye is in fair demand, at 63c.@72c. ⅌ bushel; sales 6,400 bushels. Barley is dull and heavy; 5,000 bushels Barley Malt were sold at $1 ⅌ bushel. Oats continue in good request, including Canada at 42c.@44c.; Western at 42½c.@44c., and State at 44c.@45c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues plenty and in fair demand, at prices ranging from 65c.@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request for home use, at steady prices, including last year's crop at 12c.@19c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The market for Dry Hides has ruled extremely dull throughout the week, and but few and light sales have been effected. The receipts continue large, and prices have fallen ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. on most descriptions. Wet Salted Hides have been almost entirely neglected, and prices participate in the downward tendency of Dry Hides.

LEATHER—Has been dull of sale through the week; prices, however, have been generally sustained.

LEAD—The market still continues excited, in view of the wants of manufacturers and the Government; and prices are reported as having advanced materially. A further rise is looked for, as the supply is limited and held very stiffly. We have heard again to-day of large sales on private terms, understood, however, as having been made at a considerable advance on prices of last week. It is also reported that the Navy Department will soon be in the market for some 2,000 to 3,000 tons.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 122 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 37c.@38c., and Cuba Muscovado at 29c.@31c.; also, by auction, 350 hhds. Porto Rico, and 28 tierces do., at 30c.@37c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The principal demand has been for Spirits Turpentine, at $1 30 ⅌ gallon; sales, 370 bbls. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has declined, to-day, having been depressed by the heavy receipts and the limited requirements of buyers; sales 1,300 bbls., at $12@12 12½ for Mess, and $9 50@$9 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, at 4¾c.@5½c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard has been in slack request at former rates; sales, 580 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8½c., and 480 kegs, on private terms, ⅌ lb. Beef rules quiet at old rates; sales, 300 bbls., at $14@$14 87½ for extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for plain Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$16 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 11c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is actively sought after at 6c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Continues in moderate request, including Carolina at $7@$7 50, and East India at $4 75@$5 50, ⅌ 100 lbs.; sales, 1,200 bags of the latter, within our range.

SOAP—Sales 150 boxes Castile on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been inactive to-day, sales having been confined to 282 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 7¾c.@8⅝c., and Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c.; also 90 boxes Havana on private terms, ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand is good and the market firm; sales 410 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@14c.; 285 bales Havana, at 42c.@65c.; 60 cases Seed Leaf, 7c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 46,000 lbs., at 8⅞c.@8⅝c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., at 23½c.@24½c., ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been moderately active, to-day, but rates have been depressed. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d., and by steamer at 13d.; Corn, 8¾c.@9¼d. ⅌ bush.; Beef, 5s. ⅌ tc.; Pork, 4s. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s., and by steamer, 60s. Tallow, 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ⅌ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ⅌ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 30s. ⅌ ton. For Dublin, a bark with Wheat at 12d. per bushel. For London—Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ⅌ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ⅌ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 35s. Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d., and Tallow, 30s. ⅌ ton. For Havre—Wheat, in bags, at 20c. ⅌ bushel. Lard, ¾c. per lb.

Albany Lumber Market.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, May 28.

Lumber has come in pretty freely, though boats are taking more time than usual on their trips. The reported shipments from Buffalo, Oswego, &c., are large, so that receipts during the coming week will be large. The assortment in market is good, and the supply increasing every day. A fair business has been done during the week, *but buyers purchase mostly in* small lots at the advanced prices.

The following are the ruling prices at the leading yards:

Clear Pine, ⅌ M	$32 00@$33 00
Fourth quality, ⅌ M	23 00@ 25 00
Select box, ⅌ M	20 00@ 22 00
Chemung box, ⅌ M	16 00@ 17 00
Box, ⅌ M	13 00@ 14 00
¾, clear, ⅌ M	28 00@ 30 00
Fourth quality, ¾, ⅌ M	20 00@ 25 00
Select, ¾, ⅌ M	16 00@ 18 00
Box, ¾, ⅌ M	9 00@ 10 00
Pine piece plank, 11 inches, each	00 22@ 00 25
Pine piece plank, 10 inches, each	00 20@ 00 22
Pine floor plank, second quality, each	00 17@ 00 19
Pine floor plank, culls, each	00 12@ 00 14
Spruce boards, each	00 09@ 00 12
Spruce floor plank, each	00 15@ 00 16
Spruce plank, 2 inch, good, each	00 00@ 00 21
Pine tally boards, good, each	00 16@ 00 18
Pine tally boards, second quality, each	00 14@ 00 15
Pine tally boards, culls, each	00 09@ 00 10
Hemlock boards, each	00 00@ 00 09
Hemlock joist, 3x4, each	00 00@ 00 10
Hemlock joist, 4x6, each	00 18@ 00 19
Hemlock, wall strips, 2x4, each	00 00@ 00 07
Clap-board, pine, clear, per M	18 00@ 00 00
Clap-board, pine, 2d quality, per M	15 00@ 16 00
Ash, good, per M	24 00@ 25 00
Ash, second-rate, per M	15 00@ 18 00
Oak, per M	23 00@ 30 00
Maple joists, per M	15 00@ 16 00
Black walnut, good, per M	40 00@ 42 00
Black walnut, 2d quality, per M	20 00@ 22 00
Black walnut, ¾, per M	38 00@ 40 00
Sycamore, 1 inch, per M	00 00@ 00 00
Sycamore, ⅝, per M	00 00@ 00 00
Cherry, good, per M	35 00@ 40 00
Cherry, second-rate, per M	20 00@ 25 00
White wood, chair plank, per M	38 00@ 40 00
White wood, 1-inch, per M	23 00@ 25 00
White wood, ⅝-inch, per M	16 00@ 17 00
Shingles, 1st qual., shaved pine, per M	5 50@ 5 75
Shingles, 2d qual., shaved pine, per M	4 00@ 4 50
Shingles, common, shaved pine, per M	2 00@ 0 00
Shingles, 1st quality, sawed, per M	0 00@ 4 00
Shingles, 2d quality, sawed, per M	0 00@ 3 50
Shingles, common, sawed, per M	2 00@ 2 25
Shingles, common, sawed, per M	3 00@ 3 50

—*Atlas and Argus.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 15
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 17
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	May 21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernian	Quebec	Liverpool	May [illegible]
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May [illegible]
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May [illegible]
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June [illegible]
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June [illegible]
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June [illegible]
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June [illegible]
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June [illegible]
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June [illegible]
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June [illegible]
China	New-York	Liverpool	July [illegible]

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for England and France, per steamship *City of Baltimore*, close at the New-York Post-office, to-day, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad), 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

FOR ADOPTION—A VERY PRETTY, FINE healthy female child, about two weeks old, of healthy parentage can be had by a family who can give it a good home, as their own. Address H. A. BARNWELL, M.D., Station D, New-York City.

IF G. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN, COMPARATIVELY A stranger in New-York, of moderate means, yet talented and industrious, wishes to become acquainted with a young lady, not over twenty-six years of age, well educated, and of an amiable disposition, with a view to matrimony; he would prefer one who would rather enjoy the comforts and blessings of a happy though humble home than the frivolities and fleeting pleasures of a fashionable life. Address, in sincerity, HENRY, Box No. 126 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

AT POPULAR PRICES.
ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
on hand and made to order.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.
Latest London and Paris styles.
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Highly recommended for Summer use.
THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
At much less than regular prices.
FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE.
Unrivaled in style and quality.
CALF PROMENADE GLOVES.
New and beautiful colors.
ENGLISH FLANNEL FANCY SHIRTS.
For the army, navy and travelers.
SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS.
A splendid assortment.
A large and elegant variety of the above goods, as well as every article usually kept in Furnishing Stores, will be found at popular prices, at
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway.

KELTY'S, No. 359 BROADWAY.
LACE, No. 359, CURTAINS
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS
MUSLIN CURTAINS
BROCADE CURTAINS
SATIN CURTAINS
DAMASK CURTAINS

KELTY'S, No. 359 BROADWAY.
ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES.
BLUE HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
WHITE HOLLAND,
PAINTED,
GOLD,
WINDOW SHADES.

SUMMER BONNETS.—NEW STYLES AND new shape Tulle Bonnets, Dress Bonnets, Misses' and Children's Hats, of every kind; Traveling Bonnets at bargains; Sea-side Hats and Sun-flats. LEONIDAS BINNS. Millinery—largest and cheapest in the world—No. 381 Broadway, 561, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—300 DOZEN kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, near 19th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BREWERY FOR SALE.—THE CELEBRATED brewery establishment of HARMON & CO., No. 6 Sheriff-st., New-York, is offered for sale on favorable terms to responsible parties, and will be ready for delivery on the 1st of July or August, giving ample time for any change that the purchaser may desire to make. Also, the stock of malt, hops, ale, and casks, &c. Apply to HARMON & CO., No. 6 Sheriff-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., only.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$2,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN AN excellent and established business, paying near $4,000. None but those of moral habits and good references. Full particulars by addressing or inquiring at the office of the Institute, corner of 8th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN, WITH BUSINESS qualification and cash capital of at least $3,000 or $4,000, as partner in an established and well-paying professional business. Address, with real name, M. D., Station D, Post-office.

HARDWARE TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, with or without the stand; established for a number of years. A lease will be given, if desired. Apply at No. 300 8th-av. Horse, wagon and harness wanted, suitable for an express.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER GENERAL OR special, with a large cash capital, in an old established domestic commission house in this City, having a large and very desirable business. Address W., Box No. 318 Post-office.

SEWING MACHINES.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.'S
(Formerly Williams & Orvis')
CELEBRATED DOUBLE THREAD
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
FROM $25 TO $50. These machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. *Better machines for family use have never been made.* They are simple, durable and warranted.
SALESROOM, No. 609 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.
N. B.—Circulars and samples of stitching sent to all applicants, and favorable inducements offered to agents.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, 332 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON MONDAY MORNING, IN THE BOWery, a bunch of keys. The owner can have them by calling at the advertising desk, at this Office, proving property and paying for this advertisement.

LOST—A BANK BOOK ON THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings, in the name of Henry P. Gardner, in trust for Henry P. Potter. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 148 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

ENGRAVING.

THE NASSAU ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT.—Superior talent and extraordinary facilities offered to all desiring engraving on wood. Designs photographed on wood, thereby saving time and money to all those that patronize this establishment.
H. L. PENFIELD & CO., No. 116 Nassau-st., N. Y.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 112 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE OLD GUARD—THE ELVES.

WINTER GARDEN—[illegible].

WALLACK'S—[illegible].

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—THE FELON'S DREAM—THE DRAGON KNIGHT—THE BOTTLE IMP.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—AFTERNOON—RAREY, THE HORSE-TAMER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. HALLECK's combinations against the rebels at Corinth have proved too much for them, and they have evacuated the position—last ditch and all. The dispatches published by us yesterday announced that three strong reconnoitering columns of our army advanced on Wednesday morning from the right, centre and left, to "feel" the enemy, and to unmask his batteries. The enemy, it appears, hotly contested our advance at each point, but was driven back with considerable loss. Gen. POPE's column, on the left, encountered the strongest opposition, and our loss there was twenty-five killed and wounded, while the enemy left thirty dead on the field. The fighting was renewed on Thursday morning, Gen. POPE's heavy batteries opening upon the enemy's works, from the advanced batteries of which he soon drove the rebels. Gen. SHERMAN in the course of the day also established a heavy battery at only one thousand yards' distance; and early yesterday morning skirmishing parties were advanced in all directions. Three of our divisions soon occupied the enemy's intrenchments, about a mile from Corinth, which was soon discovered to be in flames, and the enemy falling back. Our troops immediately pushed forward, and Gen. POPE's advance, the Thirty-ninth Ohio, occupied the town, and planted the "Old Glory" on the Court-house. The enemy, it appears, evacuated the place during Thursday night, and retreated down the railroad toward Mobile—one report states, to take up a new position at Okolona, about sixty miles below on the railroad. Gen. HALLECK seems to be in doubt about the enemy's movements, accounts being, he says, conflicting. He is of opinion that the rebels are in strong force on our left flank, some four or five miles south of Corinth, but of course on the railroad. He has doubtless taken measures to ascertain the truth, which we shall all learn in good time.

A summary of some of the events which preceded the evacuation somewhat more remotely, may not be uninteresting. On the 19th inst., the Eighth Missouri Regiment had a sharp fight over a fine spring of water, about two and a half miles from Corinth. The spring was taken and retaken three times, but finally remained in possession of the Missouri Eighth. The *possession of the spring cut off a very important supply of water from the rebel army. Sharp skirmishes* were had on the 20th and 21st, which resulted in *driving in the rebel pickets and advancing the* Union forces. The Sixty-fourth Ohio charged upon Block House, held by the enemy, took it and burned it. The First, Second and Twentieth Kentucky and Thirty-ninth Indiana had several skirmishes, in which the First Kentucky lost nine killed. On the 22d, CRITTENDEN's Division had a smart brush, with what result has not been learned. On the 21st POPE's Division drove in the rebel pickets, and took possession of a hill two and a half miles from Corinth, planting heavy siege guns on it. This hill commands the town entirely, and its possession was a very important advantage, which doubtless did much to induce the final evacuation. Every step forward taken by Gen. HALLECK seems to have been taken with a certainty of holding the position gained.

The United States steam transport *Jersey Blue*, Capt. JACHAWAY, arrived at this port last evening, from Newbern, N. C., on the 28th inst., bringing sixty passengers, sick and wounded, from the Burnside Expedition. She brings no news. The United States steam transports *Cossack* and *Virginia* would sail in a day or two for this port, the former with prisoners. We receive by the *Jersey Blue* a letter from our special correspondent with Gen. BURNSIDE's army, embodying a list of Union prisoners confined at Salisbury, N. C., but who are about to be released by the rebel authorities.

The Baltimore *American* says that the bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were destroyed, on Tuesday, by the rebel soldiers—the Opequan bridge, two miles east of Martinsburgh, a wooden structure one hundred yards long, and the Pillow bridge, also wooden, two hundred yards long, to the east of Martinsburgh. The telegraph operator at Martinsburgh escaped with his instruments. It is understood that the railroad track has not been disturbed. The Western train goes no further than Harper's Ferry.

A gentleman of high position and intelligence, who is a resident of Memphis, arrived in Louisville on Tuesday, *en route* to Cincinnati. He has been a political refugee since January, and his object in visiting the vicinity of Memphis at this time was to communicate with his family. He has been a heavy loser through the confiscation of property. One item of his loss was three hundred hogsheads of sugar, and another seven hundred barrels of molasses. He reports the country about Memphis full of deserters from BEAUREGARD's army. The conscription act is exciting great indignation among soldiers and citizens, and is working happily for the Union cause. People denounce it as an act of atrocious despotism and fatal to liberty. In Memphis great destitution prevails in regard to almost all the necessaries of life. Salt sells at eighty dollars a sack. *Flour* at thirty-five dollars a barrel. Bacon and wretched beef at forty cents per pound. Many of the citizens of Memphis have fled to the country to avert the operation of the conscription act, and are encamping in retired rural localities.

The chains, ordnance and stores captured from the rebels at Columbus, when that place was evacuated, are estimated to be worth $150,000. Measures have been taken to remove the property to Cairo.

CONGRESS.

Only one branch of Congress was in session yesterday—the Senate. In that body, after the presentation of various petitions, the bill for the better organization of the Adjutant-General's Department was reported from the Military Committee, but was not acted upon. The Secretary of War was asked to communicate to the Senate a copy of the official report of Gen. HOOKER, relating to the late battle of Williamsburgh. A copy of the correspondence with the War Department, on the subject of the imprisonment of soldiers in the Penitentiary of the District, was called for. The Tax bill was again taken up, at 1 o'clock, and debated until the adjournment. Very little progress was made upon the bill.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have received by the *Uranis*, which arrived at this port last night, files of Buenos Ayres papers to the 10th of April, but they contain no news not already published. The first news of probable war between England and the United States caused great depression of business among American and British shipping. The latter was not more able to obtain freights than American; and the Swedish, Danish, French and other vessels in Montevideo, were taken up at high rates for Europe and elsewhere, as soon as they arrived in port,—in some instances before they had commenced to discharge their inward cargoes. Mr. HELPER, the Buenos Ayres Consul appointed by President LINCOLN, was reported to have arrived at Montevideo when the *Uranis* left. Several American vessels had changed owners at ports on the River Plate, and were loading under Buenos Ayrean and Montevidean colors.

The urgency with which troops were called for by Secretary STANTON, after the recent disaster in the Shenandoah Valley, may be inferred from the following dispatch, sent to the Governor of Vermont:

> Intelligence from various quarters leaves no doubt that *the enemy in great force are advancing on Washington*. You will please organize and forward immediately all the volunteers and militia force in your State.
>
> (Signed.) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Shelbyville (Tenn.) *News*, of the 23d, says, that on the previous Friday night, near New-Market, Alabama, A. L. STAMPS, of Shelbyville, who had gone thence to remove to Shelbyville, in wagons, a lot of cotton purchased by him, was captured by STEARNS' cavalry, and his wagons and cotton burnt. Mr. STAMPS, together with GILBERT WYNN, JACKSON MADDOX and TARLTON WILLIAMS, who were also captured, were conveyed under a heavy escort to Chattanooga. The charge brought against Mr. STAMPS was that he was a Lincolnite, and engaged in buying cotton for purposes inimical to the interests of the Southern Confederacy. All of this is entirely false. Mr. STAMPS was purchasing the cotton for the factory of Messrs. GOSLING & Co., of Shelbyville.

A private letter from an officer in Gen. POPE's *corps d'armée*, dated May 20, says: "Night before last two hundred and fifty rebels came out of the woods from toward Corinth in order to give themselves up to us. Our Grand Guard could not see that they had no guns, and so they let them get up pretty close and then fired a volley into them, killing and wounding at least half."

A disastrous fire occurred in Rochester on Thursday morning, destroying the Whitney Elevator, which contained at the time 40,000 bushels of grain. The loss in machinery, etc., will be $45,000, and in grain $30,000. On the former there is an insurance of $15,000, and on the latter of $14,000.

The Stock Market was 1 per cent. higher on Government Securities, and ½ per cent. on the Railway Shares, yesterday, the market closing with considerable buoyancy on the Army news from the Southwest. Gold, 103⅞. Exchange, 114⅛ @114¼ per cent.

Flour was depressed, and prices were a shade lower yesterday. Sound lots of Wheat were in good demand for export, and were firm. Corn was more sought after, and was dearer. Groceries were less active, as were also Whisky, Tallow, Hay, Fruit, Hides and Leather. Provisions were in moderate request. Pork declined. A pretty fair business was reported in Foreign Liquors, Dry Goods, Hops, Fire Crackers, Tobacco and Spirits Turpentine. Cotton was brisker and firmer. The freight engagements were heavier, but at reduced rates. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Opening of the Ports and the Outcome of Cotton.

To-morrow being the 1st of June, from which date the President's proclamation opening the ports of New-Orleans, Beaufort, N. C., and Port Royal, S. C., takes effect, the blockade which has been established at those ports for the past twelvemonth ceases with to-day, and *they stand open henceforth for free commercial intercourse with the world*—contraband of war excepted. A number of enterprising shippers and merchants have already put up cargoes and taken out licenses, under the regulations prescribed by Secretary CHASE in his Circular; and Uncle Sam's war-dogs will hardly be withdrawn from their long watch ere argosies freighted with articles of use, of medicine, and of luxury, to which Southern eyes have for months been strangers, will sail into those harbors and take in exchange cargoes of those staples for which our European friends do so pine. Our late files of the French and English journals are filled with speculations as to a possible relaxation of the blockade, which appears to have been diplomatically forthshadowed in London and Paris; and the capture of New-Orleans was chiefly interesting to them as bearing upon this all-important question. The President's proclamation, which has now been received at the other side of the Atlantic, has, however, decided the matter, and without doubt the intelligence has been received with the liveliest satisfaction. It only remains now that the vessels that go in search of the new golden fleece shall be successful in obtaining their cargoes. And for this it is necessary, first, that the cotton shall not have been destroyed, and secondly, that the planters shall be willing to sell. We have very little doubt that both the fact and the disposition will prove satisfactory. Wild fictions have reached us of the burning of cotton along the Mississippi as our flotilla pushed up. Doubtless a certain quantity has been consumed, but it has been the work of Confederate soldiery specially charged with this "patriotic" task, and we have yet to receive evidence that a single planter has either burned his cotton or suffered it to be burned, if he could help it. Already cotton begins to reach New-Orleans from Plaquemine, and our latest advices report the arrival of more from up river. Now that the blockade is raised, we shall see what the effect of the cargoes our merchants may take down will be in inducing the forthcoming of the flocculent fiber.

The Evacuation of Corinth.

It is safe to say the news of the rebels having evacuated Corinth was as little expected as was that of the evacuation of Yorktown. At Corinth had been located one of the very last ditches of the insurrection. There, with as numerous a throng of traitors as could ever be brought together, in a position possessing every natural advantage in addition to the most elaborate defensive works, and surrounded by approaches of peculiar difficulty, it was reckoned confidently, North and South, that one of the two decisive battles of the war would have to be fought, and that doubts as to the relative force and martial characteristics of the antagonists would require no further solution. The force under Gen. BEAUREGARD has been rated at various figures. A moderate estimate derived from others of much larger proportions, would seem to justify a belief that at least one hundred and thirty thousand men were behind the lines of Corinth. The ablest Generals in the rebel service—BEAUREGARD, BRAGG, HARDEE, POLK, and VAN DORN, to say nothing of BRECKINRIDGE—were at the head of the several divisions; men who, beyond mere military skill and experience, possessed the entire confidence of their soldiers. All these conditions turned the odds of the apparently impending conflict in favor of the rebels, who had an additional incentive to desperate resistance in the circumstance that the fate of Memphis and the Mississippi River was dependent on the result. Yet all these arguments for a great fight have been spoiled by the event. The rebels have retired, not in the direction of Memphis, or to a position where the possession of the river might still be disputed, but to a point at the Southeast, which is simply a step in the direction of further retreat. The war in the West is ended. The Mississippi Valley is in possession of the Union. The entire region to the west, from Texas northward, can offer no further resistance to the National arms. Forts Wright and Randolph must fall with the fall of Corinth. The theatre of war is narrowed to the southeastern angle of the Republic. And it is almost certain that, in thus abandoning the Southwestern States, all of the rebel army which was drafted from that section will abandon the flag of BEAUREGARD in a body.

It is also more than probable that the retreat is the development of some new policy arranged by BEAUREGARD during his recent visit to Richmond, if, indeed, policy rather than necessity has dictated the move. What the new-fangled scheme of action may be is left to conjecture. There seems to be but a sorry choice at the option of the rebels. They may propose to draw the Union army further Southward, where the climate may do the work of destruction from which they shrink. This is, at best, a hopeless plan—a plan savoring rather of malignant despair, than of any well-grounded hope of eventual triumph. For there is no end to the mischief threatening their cause from thus courting a distribution and encampment of Union armies among the negroes of the Gulf States; while it is absolutely certain that the troops of Gen. HALLECK can never be in a vicinity or circumstances less wholesome than those from which the rebel *escapade* has just released them. The only other conceivable motive for the retirement is that a concentration of the remaining strength is proposed in Northwestern Georgia, a region steadily looked to by Confederate strategists as the decisive and final battle-*ground of the war. If this be the plan*, we may reasonably expect the evacuation of Virginia to follow that of Corinth, and to see a new position taken at *Chattanooga, Dalton* or Atlanta, where the scattered forces of the insurrection shall be concentrated for a conclusive struggle. A second alternative—namely, the transfer of BEAUREGARD's army to Virginia—is too remote from possibility to be entertained. The fate of Virginia, if not already settled, will certainly be so, before the *demoralized horde of BEAUREGARD could* traverse Alabama.

While the less immediate consequences of this measure are thus open to guesswork, there are other points which are not in the least problematical. 1. The rebels, even when sheltered by a complete chain of intrenchments, protected by heavy artillery, and placed beyond the reach of those scapegoats of Southern cowardice, the gunboats, decline to meet an equal force of National troops. The approach of Gen. HALLECK to the very face of their lines failed to provoke a sally or repulse; and by the time that commander discovered that nothing short of a general assault would unearth the enemy, the enemy took to flight. So much for the soldiership of the chivalry. 2. The perfect wisdom of a slow and sure policy is splendidly vindicated. As did McCLELLAN at Yorktown, and as he is again doing before Richmond, HALLECK has routed the enemy, less by an impetuous and murderous attack, than by the thoroughness of his preparations, which had become so formidable, and in fact, so obviously irresistible, as to leave the rebels the choice between retreat and annihilation. In a contest between exhausted and exhaustless resources, delay always fights on the side of the latter. When hereafter the policy of masterly preparation is called in question, it will be a sufficient vindication to point to Yorktown and Corinth; an argument which in a very few days will be strengthened by the addition of Richmond.

Cotton and Confederate Bonds—Rebel Financiering.

It has been about one year since Mr. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina, who was intrusted with the management of the Confederate finances, presented to the world his first scheme for a war loan. The amount called for was not great, the interest offered was liberal, and the security regarded, by Confederates, at least, as most ample—being nothing less than a tax on all the cotton to be shipped from the prolific South to all parts of the cotton-consuming world. It occurred to us at the time, and probably to many other much brighter financiers, that it was not wise to pledge *all* of the money that the Confederate Government expected to raise from the cotton monopoly, to sustain the credit of their first loan, and that by no means a large loan. It was possible that other loans would be needed, and further securities wanted. Would the cotton tax be pledged again? Second mortgages are never as good as first mortgages. At least such has been the estimation of financiers heretofore. It may have been, perhaps it was, reserved to Mr. MEMMINGER to establish the contrary principle. It must be granted he has come amazingly near it, in his treatment of cotton as the security of his Confederate bonds.

We shall not try to fathom the profundity of Mr. MEMMINGER's financial skill. We know that he published his scheme, fixed his interest, pledged his cotton, opened his subscription books, and exhorted all Confederate patriots who had as small sums as $50 to spare, to rush forward while the doors were open, and get a share of this capital investment. To make it more attractive, the Financial Secretary gravely announced that the half-yearly installments of interest would be payable "in *all* the Southern cities." It puzzled many, at the time, trying to find out how a treasury could be sustained in such omnipresent readiness to pay—but the problem was meekly resigned to time and MEMMINGER. We do not learn that the latter has ever been embarrassed by the supposed difficulty.

There should have been no trouble in obtaining the loan that the Confederate Secretary advertised for; and we were most frequently and authentically informed there was not. At every point where books were opened, crowds flocked in and set down shares, until exhausted agents cried, "hold—enough!" At every city more was subscribed than had been allotted to that particular locality; and then the rebel Government, true to its chivalric and illustrious regard for "poor people," issued a rescript that in scaling the columns of figures that incumbered the subscription books, "preference should be given to the subscribers of small amounts." Bless the charitable souls. "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." That this injunction of the Government was observed we may rest assured. Indeed, we remember, with a distinct sense of the keen rebuke thereby administered to us, that several Southern journals recorded the fact with sarcastic glee, that a number of thrifty slaves in Alabama had planked *down* their small piles of cash and taken Confederate bonds therefor. What will be the consternation, by the way, of these dusky rebels, to find that the Congress of the United States, instead of regarding each one of them as "a friend and a brother," has confiscated their wealth of Confederate paper and reduced them to the impoverished level of their masters? We will not dwell on this distressing phase of Confederate finances, but refer the perplexing anomaly to the Special Committees on Confiscation.

We return from this digression. We have seen the first war loan advertised, by Mr. MEMMINGER, promptly subscribed for, three times over. The first bond issued at Montgomery brought a high premium—ten per cent., we believe—and made the fortunate purchaser quite as famous as the first Jenny Lind ticket made GENIN. We regret we cannot revive his name. Bonds became more common after awhile, and no particular distinction attached to their ownership. They brought no more *premiums—or anything* else that we ever heard of. The demand somewhat slackened *with the supply; and to the amazement of the* world, the rebel newspapers of New-Orleans that had announced *the loan as all taken—that* had pleasantly derided a disappointed agent of the ROTHSCHILDS, who, they said, had come to New-Orleans to take several millions of the Confederate loan, and had been denied because there was not enough to supply the craving of their own citizens—these papers, after a time, published an urgent appeal from Mr. MEMMINGER, that New-Orleans should take the amount of loan allotted to her! And this appeal was backed by significant admonitions to *those who withheld moral and pecuniary aid* to the rebellion, that proved to be more persuasive than the eight per cent. interest, or the cotton guaranty of the bonds themselves. We conclude that the loan was made up, sooner or later.

But, what more? The cotton-planters, finding that their staple was rising rapidly in value, did not export any to Europe. Why should it not increase in their own hands, rather than in the hands of Yankees or Europeans? It answered a good purpose at home in buoying up the Confederate bonds. If it could only, at the same time, be made to support the planter in his usual affluence, it would answer all the ends of its growers, and the Confederates would be reckoned more happy than Jack in *Mother Goose*, who could not "eat his cake and keep it." The planters, therefore, proposed to Mr. MEMMINGER that the Confederate Government should buy all their cotton, or half at least; or, at any rate, "advance" something on it. Specious thought of your true Southron! Memories of Yankee advances on "next year's crop" no doubt unconsciously prompted the suggestion. But MEMMINGER nipped the hope of the planters, as an untimely frost sometimes nips cotton. He entered into a metaphysical disquisition on the powers and duties of a State, and concluded that cotton-buying or money-lending was not in the line of Confederate business. He referred the planters to the banks of the South, and suggested the practicability of getting advances on their cotton from them. We hope they did.

But we approach the last appearance of cotton on the stage. The Confederate Government pledged the export tax on cotton to give credit to their bonds. They next forbade the shipment of cotton to the ports from which it might be exported. They next refused to buy what they had used as a security, and had paralyzed in the hands of its owners. They next encouraged the owners to borrow money on it, as they had already borrowed money on it. And, now, at last, having used it as security themselves, and induced their citizens so to use it, the Confederate Government has ordered all the cotton *to be burnt*. The chief losers are supposed to be the holders of Confederate bonds, and those rebel banks and capitalists that have made "advances" upon the staple. There is a story in the West of a Dutchman that had been swindled by illegal issues of a wild-cat banker, going to his bank in a rage and indignantly burning his worthless notes before its door. Of a like vindictive character is the order of the Confederate Government to destroy all the securities existing of the debts due to their own unhappy people.

What will be Mr. MEMMINGER's reply now to the holders of coupons attached to his very desirable Confederate bonds? These coupons, like the bonds, are payable at "all the Southern cities." Will he have them presented at Mobile, at Nashville, at Norfolk, or New-Orleans? Or will he give them the showman's latitude: "You pays your money and you takes your choice?"

The Alleged Protection of Rebel Property.

We have two classes of accounts from our grand army in Virginia, differing widely in the emotions they excite, but so closely allied to each other that it is surprising that one does not explain the other, to every thoughtful mind. The following is a sample of one class:

> "The *morale* and vigor of the army of the Potomac are equal to those of any army in the world. * * * The condition of the troops in passing through Virginia, bears probably, a favorable contrast to the rebel army, in the minds of the people, as does also the course which has been pursued by the military authorities generally."

Such a dispatch as this which was sent by the Associated Press reporter on Friday, from our army in front of Richmond, was calculated to give pleasure to loyal men throughout the Union, and to inspire confidence both in our soldiers and in their leaders. The feeling produced by such information is, that an army so orderly, so disciplined and self-possessed, is equal to its task in the critical position it occupies, in the heart of the enemy's country, and face to face with its powerful foe. The "*morale*" has need to be good. The "vigor" has need to be unrelaxed. The *esprit du corps* has need to be equal to that of the army of the enemy—and better, if possible. The result will probably be so much better for us, by just so much as we excel the enemy in the qualities of a perfect soldiery.

But there is another class of reports from this army of ours in Virginia, and one which we published in the TIMES of Saturday may serve as a specimen of all. It reads thus:

> "Our soldiers are astonished, and I confess I am a little inclined that way, to understand why the Government protects the property of notorious rebels, who embrace every opportunity to make their sentiments known in the heart of our camps; but such is the case. Before the rebel army, Union men were forced to fly from their homes, their properties devastated, their lands confiscated or sequestered for their devotion to our Government; consigned to exile and poverty for the crime of Unionism. They look for retribution upon the head of their oppressors. They look in vain! * * * * It may be policy to protect the property of our enemy, keeping the horrors of war which they have created, away from their doors, but I do not believe in it!"

And many others do not believe in it. And when they read letters from which such extracts as the above are taken, they are apt to wax wroth against Gen. McCLELLAN, or the Administration, and denounce such forbearance as trifling with the National cause, and as dealing with treason in gloves. And, like as not, the men who were most forward to enjoy and boastfully proclaim the compliment, in the one case, paid to "the *morale* and vigor of our army," will be found the extremest and harshest in their censure of the course pursued by our Government in the other case.

But does not every one see how the one state of things depends on the other, as cause *does upon effect?* How are the "*morale* and vigor" of an army maintained? Only by the *enforcement of the most rigid discipline*—by confining men to camp lines, by the prevention of straggling, by daily and hourly exercise of vigilance in the condition of their arms and accoutrements, by constant preparedness to answer the call of their officers, without incumbrance, to battle or to march, as the case may be. All this is incompatible with the practice of property snatching. An army, as such, knows nothing but the army of the enemy that it is led against.

All the complaint, therefore, of the leniency of our Generals in the treatment of rebel property, results from an entire misapprehension of the reason of it. The mistake is great to suppose that it is an undue regard for the rights or feelings of rebels that causes the action complained of. It is "the *morale* and vigor" of our own army that our Generals consult when they forbid the marauding of our soldiers, and the devastation or spoliation of the property of the country they pass through. There is no occasion for our soldiers to plunder in order to obtain supplies of food or clothing, for the Government adequately provides for all such wants. If plunder be for private gain, then is it doubly dangerous, for it not only breaks down discipline while the plundering is going on, but it encumbers the soldier with goods that he will divide his attention with, giving so much less to his main business in the field—that of fighting.

Whether for present wants or for future use, it is evidently not necessary nor politic to let our army marching through an enemy's country become marauders. To hold that they might justly be allowed to commit depredations on rebel citizens, because rebel soldiers have glutted their vengeance upon Unionists, is to take not a very elevated view of our duty, either as statesmen or moralists. The question is, Is it right to imitate an enemy in the grossness and ferocity of his passions? And will it not injure "the *morale* and vigor" of our army more than it will weaken the enemy, to give license to the covetous or revengeful passions of our soldiery? We do not scalp Indians, nor burn and torture Indian captives taken in war, because they commit such deeds in their warfare against us. Why should we degrade ourselves in a war against rebellion to the lowest level that rebels seek? War is lawless enough at best, and if license were once given to our army to despoil "notorious rebels" on their march, we might feel sure that the inquisition into the political sentiments of the resident population of the South would not be the most reliable; but that whoever possessed what an eager soldiery desired would invariably be found to be "notorious rebels."

We conclude, therefore, that Gen. McCLELLAN's course in Virginia, in regard to the protection of private property, is wise and salutary. It keeps up "the *morale* and vigor" of our army, and these traits preserve for that army the confidence of the country. Whatever of the enemy's property falls into our possession is required to be turned over to a Government receiver, and thus the rights of the nation are maintained, while the discipline and honor of the army are preserved, and with these its safety.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Importance of the Successes Recently Gained by Gen. McClellan.

Speech of Senator Harris on the Tax Bill.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 30.

The Associated Press dispatches ventured to rebuke the independent papers of the country last night, in the name of the Government, for their criticisms of the late blunders of the War Department. These dispatches are understood to be official, and may truly represent all the members of the Cabinet, but this is doubted here; but when the Agent of the Associated Press declares that "All friends of the Government in Washington" deplore your criticisms on the War Department, he states more than the facts will warrant. Last Monday's criticism on the War Department, I know, met with almost universal sympathy and applause in Washington. It is held that Mr. STANTON's dispatch North, that the rebels were actually "marching on Washington," was sensational, wholly unfounded, and highly injurious; but having by that alarm got a large military force offered, it is considered a false step to countermand their enlistment and disband them. We may want them, so as to be prepared for any emergency. "Friends of the Government" in Washington do not object to criticisms on hysterical Cabinet Ministers.

SENATOR HARRIS ON THE TAX-BILL.

The speech of Senator HARRIS, of New-York, to-day, excites profound surprise. It is widely discussed, and very harshly criticised. Many declaring that it cannot correctly represent the sentiment of the great State of New-York. How is it?

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S SUCCESS.

The *Star*, of this evening, has the following:

> "A day or two since, we intimated that the recent action at Hanover Court-house, Va., was of great importance in the effect of its results upon Gen. McCLELLAN's operations immediately in front of Richmond. We had reference to the entire destruction of the rail communication from Richmond, north and east, likely to grow out of it. Already we have news of that achievement. The Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad bridge, five hundred feet long across the South Anna, has been completely destroyed by our Sixth Cavalry, and Richmond is therefore wholly cut off from Fredericksburgh, Gordonsville, the Piedmont region, the valley, and Western Virginia, south of the James River—that is, of the only means of communication that can be available to the rebels for any transportation of men, munitions, or provisions. This success will be likely to force the rebels to fight before Richmond, if not before disposed to do so, as it greatly circumscribes their means of retreating from their capital. It also threatens them with speedy starvation, as three-fourths of the food of their army doubtless necessarily came to them via Staunton, Charlottesville and Gordonsville."

THE EMANCIPATION COMMISSION.

JOHN M. BROADHEAD, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed by the President one of the Commissioners, under the act for the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, in place of Mr. VINTON, deceased.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

The Circuit Court to-day formally refused a writ of *habeas corpus* for the discharge of an alleged fugitive slave. Subscriptions of money are being pledged to employ eminent counsel to test the legality of the application of the Fugitive Slave law to the District of Columbia before the Supreme Court of the United States. The claimant of the female slave recently arrested from Marshal LAMON by the military authorities, is about entering a suit against him for the recovery of the value of the woman.

Of some eleven hundred contrabands who have been quartered at Duff Green's Row, east of the Capitol, only one has expressed a desire to return to Slavery. Many have objected to *situations in Maryland*, Delaware or any Slave State. None of those from Virginia have been delivered to their masters. Several from Maryland having been fully identified, and belonging to loyal men, have been returned. The quarters are frequently visited by masters in search of their chattels, but Gen. WADSWORTH permits none to be taken off without a hearing. Those now remaining are principally women and children. The latter of every hue from coal black to nearly white. Besides the men and lads sent to work on Arlington farm, many others have been placed in situations where they will obtain fair wages and good treatment. The conduct of some of the Maryland masters who have lately visited the quarters, has shown them to be filled with enmity to the Government, though professed Unionists. One openly asserted to-day, that the masters should surround the building, take all the negroes, and if the National troops interfered, shoot them like dogs.

CAPTURES BY THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

On the 19th inst. the United States steamer *Hatteras* captured the rebel steamer *Gen. R. Mason* in Berwick Bay, bound there from Sabine Pass. She was loaded with "Confederate" Government provisions.

Also, on the 1st inst., the rebel schooner *Magnolia*, while attempting to leave Berwick Bay. She was loaded with cotton and turpentine—[illegible] bales of the former.

On the 6th inst. the same United States steamer chased on shore the rebel steamer *Fashion*, also loaded with cotton and turpentine. She was there fired by her own crew.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means will not completely frame their Tariff bill until that for laying internal taxes shall have been disposed of, as the policy is to lay on foreign products the same rates as those imposed on domestic articles of similar character.

PRISONERS.

Among the very large number of prisoners of war here now, in a [illegible] of BEAUREGARD, brought in to-day. Several Secessionists, citizens of Georgetown, just returned from "Dixie," were placed in arrest

[illegible] to-day [illegible]

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The [illegible] election, which occurs on Monday, [illegible] general and intense interest, from the fact that the candidates are believed to fairly represent the conditional and unconditional Union sentiment. Mayor WALLACE will have the cordial support of the true Union men of all parties, and his defeat would at this time be a national calamity. His opponent, though professedly in favor of crushing the rebellion, has approved the Vallandigham address, and is the candidate of all who oppose the Administration and openly or covertly comfort the secessionists. Every enemy of the Government would rejoice at his success.

TORE DOWN A FLAG.

A secessionist in the person of a drygoods clerk, last night tore down the American flag in the fair held by members of Dr. [illegible]'s Church, recently closed by the Provost Marshal. He was arrested to-day and lodged in the guard-house.

ARRESTS IN NEW-YORK FOR SLAVE-TRADING.

The Secretary of the Interior responds to a resolution of the Senate, for information relative to persons who have been arrested in the Southern District of New-York, from the 1st of May, 1861, to the 1st of May, 1862, charged with being engaged in the Slave-trade, with the names and number of vessels arrested and bonded, charged with being engaged in that traffic. Forty-one persons are named, none of whom were convicted, as their bonds were forfeited, varying from $500 to $20,000. In some cases, they were tried and acquitted, one or two escaped, but most of the cases are marked "Bond not forfeited—complaint dismissed." The number of vessels is forty-six.

THE CABINET IN SESSION.

The Cabinet is in session this evening.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING—GOV. ANDREW'S PROCLAMATION—SECESH DEMONSTRATIONS IN WASHINGTON—"CONFISCATION" AND "EMANCIPATION"—COL. JENNISON RESTORED TO HIS COMMAND—HE WILL LEAD AN EXPEDITION SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Monday Evening, May 26, 1862.

Last night we went to bed in great confusion of mind, believing that BANKS was in danger and had met with severe losses, fearing even for Washington itself; this evening we are reassured. The dispatch from the General is cheerful and not at all apprehensive; he has had no losses, except those of rest and position. We haven't seen anything yet of JOE JOHNSTON's banners beyond the Potomac, or heard the blast of his bugle summoning the city to unconditional surrender. Again, "nobody is hurt."

But some of us have been terribly scared. Among them is Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, if one may judge from his hair-on-end Proclamation. It is admirably Southern in style; he must have been studying rebel manifestoes till he has unconsciously caught the spirit. I have no hesitation in giving a critical opinion that, as a writer of proclamations, he surpasses PETTUS, and nearly equals Mayor MONROE. The "wily and barbarous horde" is very effective, but I am sorry to say, that it is copied from a Southern source, and did duty in a Memphis newspaper a year ago. He may have succeeded in getting the "whole active militia" of Massachusetts congregated on Boston Common "to-morrow," but if so, it will be the most extraordinary feat ever achieved, even by the Yankees of the good old Bay State. We all know what a magnificent stretch of country Boston Common embraces, (in Boston eyes,) and yet I venture, if I dare, doubt his getting all his militia within its limit; and certainly, if he can do it in twenty-four hours, we will trust him to bring them here in another day, and take Richmond on the third.

Somebody else, however, must have been scared besides Gov. ANDREW; for it is evident that he has had a dispatch from the President, which must have informed him of the fact he affirms, that the enemy "are marching on Washington." Isn't it possible, after all, that the whole affair is one of Uncle Abe's dry jokes, intended to inspire JACKSON with the notion that we are all frightened to death, and that Washington is at his mercy, in order to coax him to thrust his cunning old head into a trap, from which it cannot again be withdrawn? We all know how the President loves a joke; and wouldn't it be such a sell to cut off the sly old rebel while he is chasing the Yankee boys across the Potomac—the latter all the while laughing at the fun. I think, on the whole, I shall adopt this as my theory of the affair; it will explain the President's mysterious visit to Fredericksburgh on Friday, make Gov. ANDREW's proclamation in character, and throw the laugh on the rebels.

In describing the feeling here last evening, I did not quite do justice to the secesh. They were jubilant, and, what is more, did not take pains to conceal it. It was wonderful how they swarmed at WILLARD's, warmed into life by the news of a National reverse, as rattlesnakes come out from their holes to bask in the sunshine. This morning, their elation had subsided somewhat, though I saw one person bold enough to walk Pennsylvania-avenue with a Confederate badge on his breast. To-night they are comparatively quiet; victims of a misplaced confidence, they have ceased to hope for the immediate advent of JEFF. DAVIS, and have again hid themselves under robes of pretended loyalty.

With regard to the causes of this repulse, it is hardly worth while to speculate. The weakening of Gen. BANKS' force to strengthen Gen. McDOWELL was seriously protested against by the former; but the President frankly assumes the responsibility of the act, and doubtless had the best of reasons.

The whole time of the House to-day was occupied with the questions of "confiscation" and "emancipation." The former measure was indorsed—the latter condemned. There was no debate; all was voting. I should not say all the time of the House, however, for they found a few moments at the close of the session to pass the Senate bill giving to ROBERT SMALL and his associates—the gallant captors of the steamer Planter—a share of the prize-money earned.

The matter of Col. JENNISON is arranged. The President is satisfied of the groundlessness of the charges against him, and insists on his remaining in the service. The following document speaks for itself:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 26, 1862.

Brigadier-General W. Scott Ketchum, Acting Inspector-General, St. Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: The President desires that Col. CHARLES R. JENNISON, of the Seventh Kansas Volunteers, may remain in the service, with the rank of Colonel.

If his resignation has been accepted, you are directed to muster him into his original position, as Colonel of the Seventh Kansas Volunteers, to date from the day of original muster.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

It is understood that Col. JENNISON will be put immediately in command of a brigade, to operate in Western Arkansas and the Indian Territory—one special duty being to restore to their homes the loyal Indians driven out by PIKE last Winter, and to give them protection against their enemies. The actual promotion of Col. JENNISON is temporarily delayed, for reasons satisfactory to him.

The action of the Government, in taking possession of the railroads, has interfered a little with our travel and mails. We have no train this evening from the north, and no train has gone north since early morning. This derangement cannot continue long.

J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 30.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented a petition of JAMES F. SIMMONS, asking indemnification for an alleged seizure of a vessel and cargo.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the petition of ELIZA DIGGS, a female slave, who is owned in the District of Columbia, but hired out in Maryland, and her owner has not placed her name in the list of those to be emancipated under the act.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill for the better organization of the Adjutant-General's Department.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War communicate to the Senate a copy of the official report of Gen. [illegible] relating to the battle at Williamsburgh.

Also a resolution that the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the expediency of donating lands for the benefit of Antiquarian societies.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Interior communicate to the Senate a copy of the correspondence with the War Department on the subject of the imprisonment of soldiers in the penitentiary of the District, and also a copy of the opinion of the Attorney-General on the subject. He said he understood there were 70 or 80 soldiers imprisoned in the penitentiary here.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) sent to the Clerk's desk to be read a dispatch concerning the evacuation of Corinth.

The bill donating lands for the benefit of an Agricultural College, &c., was taken up and discussed till 1 o'clock, when the Tax bill was taken up.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) suggested that they should try to finish the Tax bill this week.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) did not see any necessity for extraordinary haste on the Tax bill. Congress was not bound to adjourn at any particular time, and he did not think that Congress ought to adjourn in the present condition of things, and leave the post of duty. He was opposed to any pushing the bill through by night sessions.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) was also opposed to any haste. There were very important principles to be considered.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of early action on the Tax bill. Congress had been in session six months, and during the whole period the people had been demanding a tax bill. Why delay it longer than is requisite for wise and considerate action. As to the necessity of Congress remaining in session, he believed that if the public business was properly finished, the adjournment of Congress would be a relief to the country.

Mr. SIMMONS moved to amend the tax on whisky so as to make it 25 cents until the 1st of January, 1863, and after that 35 cents a gallon.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment as being too high a tax on one article, and would operate injuriously on the agricultural interest.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) said he had some difficulty to know how to vote. His people were willing and anxious to have a proper tax bill. He had heard various stories about the great debt of the country, and never believed them. He had made some inquiries, and found that the whole debt of the country, at the 1st of July, would not vary $5,000,000 from what the Treasurer estimated, which was $577,000,000. He had also heard a great deal about a great debt to the army, but found on inquiry that the army had been paid up to the first of the present month. The money is in the hands of the Paymasters.

Mr. FESSENDEN said at the extra session and this session, we had appropriated $535,000,000, and over, and last March we made the regular appropriation, not less than $65,000,000, and the debt was then $120,000,000. He thought, taking all the odds and ends, the debt, at the 1st of July, would be about $720,000,000.

Mr. HARRIS said he would assume that expenditures would go on, and the debt become $1,000,000,000. That was certainly enough to satisfy anybody. He thought this bill was calculated to raise more than was actually needed to pay the current expenses of the Government and the interest on the debt, and a small sinking fund. He was willing to vote every dollar that was necessary, but no more, to add to the already heavy load on the people.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. CHANDLER and McDOUGAL, the latter speaking at length upon the merits of the bill, and contending for the superiority of the substitute proposed by him, as raising a sufficient revenue and taxing only those things which are legitimate subjects of taxation, while the bill from the House proposed to lay a tax on everything which should be encouraged and advanced, and not loaded with taxes, and by its great mass of machinery and detail renders itself practically useless and inoperative.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to adjourn. Rejected. Yeas, (Messrs. Browning, Harris, King, Saulsbury, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilmot,) 8; nays, 26.

Mr. SIMMONS' amendment was then rejected. Yeas, 15; nays, 21.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to adjourn.

On a vote being taken no quorum was present.

Mr. FOOTE moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to notify the absent members that their presence was required to perform public business.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped not. He thought nothing would be gained.

Adjourned.

Amusements.

MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES' BENEFIT.—One of the most popular and charming actresses on the New-York stage takes her first benefit on any stage this evening, at Wallack's Theatre. DOUGLAS JERROLD's comedy of "Time Works Wonders," will be produced for the occasion. This play has not been produced in this City for some time, and is almost as good as new. Independent of this, Miss HENRIQUES' popularity will inevitably attract, as she deserves, a crowded house.

MISS BATEMAN'S BENEFIT.—Miss BATEMAN makes her last appearance at the Winter Garden this evening. The close of her engagement—one of the most popular ever played on the New-York boards—is selected for her benefit. Her mother's tragedy of "Geraldine" will be performed, Miss BATEMAN sustaining the part of the heroine. In addition to this attraction Mme. STRAKOSCH, Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER and Master WILLIE BARNESMORE PAPE have volunteered their valuable services.

Personal.

HON. J. E. BOULIGNY, Member of Congress from New-Orleans, left the Fifth-avenue Hotel, yesterday, for Washington. He was tendered a serenade at his hotel on Thursday evening, but was obliged to decline on account of ill health and the necessity of an early departure for Washington.

[Communicated.]

Dr. Hunter on Colds, Catarrh and Consumption.

LETTER NO. TWO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In considering the causes which gradually undermine the strength of the lungs and produce consumption, I shall begin with *colds*, as these are, of all causes, the most important. When we are exposed to *wet feet*, to *drafts of air*, to *sleeping in damp sheets*, or to *insufficient clothing*, a sense of *chilliness* is experienced, followed by oppression of some of the organs of the body. This is a "*cold*." It may be slight and soon pass off, or severe and end in fatal inflammation. Much depends on the importance of the part on which it falls, for a *cold always manifests itself in the oppression of some one organ, and any organ in the body may be its seat.*

We distinguish colds by the part affected. Hence, we have a "*cold in the head*," or Influenza—a "*cold in the nose*," or Catarrh—a "*cold in the throat*," or Quinsy—a "*cold in the chest*," or Bronchitis.

By a *Catarrh* is meant a congested and inflamed condition of the mucous membrane lining the nostrils, generally produced by colds, but often caused by dust and other irritating matters in the air. We breathe through the nose, hence its mucous membrane is more liable than any other part to injury from sudden changes in the temperature of the air, and from irritating and noxious impurities floating in it. In nine cases out of every ten the first indication of our having taken cold is a *sense of stuffing in the nose*. The mucous membrane swells until it completely closes the passage. If we now examine the lining of the nostrils we find it *red*, puffed up, and very irritable. Attempt to force the air through the nose and the effort excites sneezing. This is *Acute Catarrh*, of all affections the most common and the least regarded. Most persons have two or three such attacks every year, but rarely think it necessary to do anything for its removal.

Chronic catarrh follows the *acute form*, and is generally the direct consequence of leaving a "*simple cold in the head*" to cure itself. After a longer or shorter time, the liability to attacks of *acute* catarrh become increased, and the patient finds that after it has passed off there still remains a discharge of *yellow mucus*. This is *chronic catarrh*. On looking into the nose we now find the membrane thickened, redder than in health, and often ulcerated. Chronic catarrh occurs in several forms. In the simplest form we have merely an accumulation of *yellow* or *straw-colored* mucus in the posterior nares above and behind the palate, which the patient "*hawks*" out from time to time during the day. In the *second*, small sores form in the nose, and the secretion becomes dry, requiring almost constant "*picking at it*" to keep it free. In the *third*, a false membrane forms in the nostrils, which the patient removes from time to time. Not unfrequently the membrane is bloody where it has been torn from points of *ulceration* within the nose. In the *fourth*, the secretion is thin and drops down into the throat whenever the patient throws back the head or forcibly "*snuffs up*" the air. When the ulcerations are considerable, the secretion becomes *purulent*. There is, too, often *loss of smell*, and, when the ulceration has eaten through the membrane to the bone, the discharge has an *offensive odor*.

Catarrh occurs at all ages, being found in young children and in old age. Those suffering from it are much more liable to take cold on slight exposure. It is much worse in the Autumn and Winter than during the warm months of Summer. The best season for its successful treatment is the Summer, because there is less liability to relapse from taking fresh colds.

INFLUENZA is catarrh of the *frontal sinuses*. There are two considerable cavities in the frontal bone just above the root of the nose. If you place your hand over the forehead, between and slightly above the eyebrows, you will feel the elevation in the bone over these cavities. They are very large in some persons, and I have in my office a skull for illustration, in which they will contain an ounce of fluid. The frontal sinuses are lined by mucous membrane, the same as the nose, and are connected with the nasal cavity by a short duct. When the patient suffers from catarrh, the disease is liable to extend along this duct to the frontal sinus producing headache and that distress over the region of the forehead which is known as *influenza*.

OZENA is only another name for a very bad form of chronic catarrh of the nose, occurring in an unhealthy constitution. When the health is injured and the vitality of the system broken down, all local diseases are liable to take an aggravated character. Not unfrequently ozena is produced by a vitiated state of the blood caused by dissipation. From whatever cause it arises it is a most serious affection, for if it be not arrested it will assuredly go on to the destruction of the bones of the nose, and may end fatally by extension to the brain.

TREATMENT.—Chronic catarrhal affections of the nose and frontal sinuses, until a very recent period, had no remedy. They remained like consumption and asthma, a stain and reproach on the page of medicine. And yet, strange as it may seem, the disease itself, if we except ozena, is only a simple chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane, and can easily be reached by all the forces of the Materia Medica—solids, fluids and gases. Physicians failed because they never earnestly and rationally strove to succeed. They were satisfied with squirting a little warm water into the nostrils from a straight syringe, and perhaps the prescription of an *alterative* by the stomach, which, of course, did no good. Some years since, finding it impossible to effect the cure of these affections by such means, I contrived a curved showering syringe by which I was able to make a direct application of any medicated wash to the whole internal cavity of the nostrils at the same instant. By daily cleansing the inflamed membrane, and strengthening it by astringent applications, I soon found that catarrh was among our most curable affections. In the more aggravated cases of ozena and chronic influenza, I sometimes found the cure hastened by snuffing up certain vapors, which could not be applied equally well as a wash, and to meet this requirement I contrived a small copper sand bath, to be used with a spirit-lamp. The medicines are placed upon a glass crystal, and evaporated by heat. The patient holds his head over the bath, and receives the vapors, as they come off, into his nostrils. There is neither pain nor inconvenience in using these remedies. Even little children submit to them from day to day, without complaint. By this, the only simple, direct and rational treatment ever prescribed for catarrh, I have been able with certainty to break up these troublesome and dangerous affections where every other means had failed. When properly applied, the showering syringe and vapor bath will not fail in one case in a thousand.

Unfortunately, these affections are too generally treated with neglect, and in consequence are soon lost sight of in the disastrous diseases to which they give rise. Catarrh is the first *step* toward consumption. It goes on until it involves the throat in granulations, causes the voice to become husky in reading aloud, and ends in thickening of the mucous membrane lining the bronchial tubes. After this latter change has taken place we have the deposition of the tubercles, ulceration of the lungs, and the full development of consumption as an almost inevitable consequence. Even were the danger to the lungs less the public do not require to be told that *catarrh is the most common source of deafness* from causing the closure of the Eustachian tubes, and that *it frequently extends itself down the gullet to the stomach, causing the most inveterate form of dyspepsia.* Chronic irritations of the mucous membrane always commence *above* and extend themselves *downward*. They are mild and easily cured in the commencement, but become grave and dangerous when neglected. I regard catarrh as the great feeder of pulmonary irritation, and by no other means can we so effectually guard the lungs from disease as by removing the catarrhal affection.

My next letter will be on *Affections of the Throat.*

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
No. 828 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1862.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 869 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 869 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Campbell's Old-Established Drug and Chemical Store, southwest corner 8th-av. and 24th-st. Fresh and cool Soda-water. Also, constantly on hand, Congress and Kissingen waters.

No More Corns or Bunions.—Boots and Lasts made on Prof. Meyer's principle, which remedies all existing difficulties of the feet and renders walking a pleasure. WATKINS, 114 Fulton-st. and 267 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BACON—MILLS.—At Kent, Conn., on Wednesday, May 28, by Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New-Haven, Rev. GEORGE B. BACON, of Orange, N. J., and FRANCES J., daughter of E. H. Mills, of Kent.

CHARLES—CLARK.—On Thursday, May 29, by Rev. Joseph Sanderson, Mr. ANDREW CHARLES to Miss MARTHA JANE CLARK.

HUBBELL—BERTINE.—On Wednesday evening, May 28, 1862, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Price, Mr. CHARLES W. HUBBELL to Miss SARAH E. BERTINE, all of this City.

LAWSON—WHITING.—On Thursday, May 22, in the Church of the Holy Communion, Geneva, Wis., by Rev. Mr. Dafter, ANDREW LAWSON, of New-York, to KATE A., second daughter of WM. H. WHITING, Esq., of Geneva, Wis.

NICHOLSON—RAYMOND.—On Thursday, May 29, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Father Moylan, S. J., PAUL F. NICHOLSON to MARY E. RAYMOND, daughter of the late Harvey Raymond, Esq., all of this City.

UMBACH—HAGADON.—On Thursday evening, May 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Pegg, Mr. GEORGE S. UMBACH to MARIA L. HAGADON, all of this City.

DIED.

AHRENS.—On Friday, May 30, at the residence of her father, No. 182 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, MARIA CATHARINE, only child of Henry C. and Lisa Ahrens, aged 13 months and 13 days.

JARDINE.—In Manchester, Eng., on Monday, May 12, HANNAH, the beloved wife of Mr. George Jardine, of this City.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

KELLUM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 29, BENJAMIN KELLUM, of the firm of Kellum & Son, architects, of this City, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his father, John Kellum, corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 31, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Thursday evening, May 29, 1862, JOSHUA KNAPP, aged 60 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 50 7th-st., on Sunday, June 1, at 6 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

MACE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 30, 1862, ISABEL MOLENAAR, daughter of Theodore and Julia Mace, aged 2 years and 17 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 89 Dean-st., on Sunday, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MANNY.—In this City, on Thursday, May 29, of congestion of the brain, Mr. FREDERICK HERMANN MANNY, late of Yonkers, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Mrs. Manny, in Broadway, Yonkers, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock. The boat leaves foot of Jay-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., returning, leaves Yonkers at 4 P. M.

MEANS.—In this City, on Friday, May 30, SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of John and Sarah Jane Means, aged 6 years, 2 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 217 Forsyth-st., on Saturday, May 31, at 3½ P. M.

PERRY.—In this City, on Friday, May 30, ALFRED G. PERRY, in the 34th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and also those of his mother, Mrs. Mary Ann Perry, and of his father-in-law, Joseph Curtis, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 22 West 31st-st., on Sunday, June 1, at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, May 30, LAFAYETTE, son of the late John M. Smith, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Monday, June 2, at 4 P. M., without further notice.

STEPHENS.—On Friday morning, May 30, suddenly, JOHN W., son of Joseph and Susan Stephens, aged 23 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 389 Sackett-st., on Sunday, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 255.—May 30, 1862.
61, 74, 41, 62, 12, 59, 70, 46, 60, 47, 2, 14, 43.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 256.—May 30, 1862.
26, 48, 11, 51, 17, 14, 43, 48, 5, 44, 69, 53, 50.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 203.—May 30, 1862.
59, 38, 55, 25, 4, 24, 48, 58, 65, 78, 64, 62, 19.

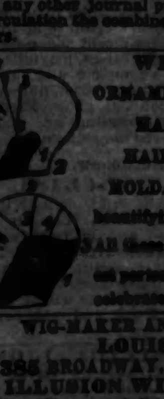
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 330.—May 30, 1862.
43, 52, 6, 66, 37, 14, 72, 28, 36, 71, 26, 53, 23.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of May 17, 1862, No. 14,366 drew $100,000; No. 18,855 drew $50,000; No. 25,961 drew $30,000; No. 22,664 drew $10,000; No. 118 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General depot 362 Hudson-st. Sold also by most wholesale and retail druggists.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.
THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE from all the Union Armies received in New-York up to FIVE O'CLOCK, SUNDAY MORNING, will be published in full in to-morrow's SUNDAY MERCURY.
The SUNDAY MERCURY always has LATER NEWS than any other journal printed on Sunday, and exceeds in circulation the combined issues of all the other Sunday papers.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 335 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES, And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP, Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD. Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y. J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.
DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been for thirty years the standard remedy.
RECENT COUGHS and COLDS, PLEURITIC PAINS, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing and expectorant power.
ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration, at once removes all difficulty of breathing.
BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.
CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, and removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.
WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.
In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in CROUP, PLEURISY, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant and reliable.
Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF this City have donated $1,000 in aid of the Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, corner Lexington-av. and 51st-st.

CASSIMERE SUITS, (COAT, PANTS AND VEST,)
AT $4, $6, $8, $10, $12, $13, $14, $15, $16, $18, $20.
GOOD BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS......$4 to $8
FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS........10 to 14
EXTRA BLACK FROCK COATS..............15 to 20
LINEN COATS,
$0 75, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50.
BLACK ALPACA COATS..........$2 50 to $6
ELEGANT BLACK DRAP D'ETE COATS.....$4 to $6
CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS,
$2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $10, $12,
AT EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, 66 and 68 FULTON-ST., Between Gold and Cliff sts.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
Moths in furs, bugs in beds,
Roaches crawling on your floor,
Rats and mice in barns and sheds,
These shall never plague you more.
Lyon, with his Powder, slays
All the insects that annoy;
And his Pills, beyond all praise,
Every rat and mouse destroy.
LYON'S POWDER is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine bugs, &c. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.
D. S. BARNES, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers-st.
PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.
By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned, United States Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, the following vessels:
The bark *Sally Magee*, 279 36-95ths tons burden, 112 10-12ths feet long, 28 6-12ths feet deep, built at Baltimore in 1857.
The schooner *Stephen Hart*, 219 85-100ths tons burden, 107 6-10ths feet long, 28 2-10ths feet broad, 7 6-10ths feet deep, built at Greenport, N. Y., in 1859.
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TERMS—*To clerks*, $1 initiation fee and $1 50 semi-annual dues; to all others, $5 a year. *Library and Reading room open day and evening.*

LES MISERABLES. A POPULAR ADAPTATION OF VICTOR HUGO'S STORY will be commenced in the SATURDAY EVENING COURIER, THIS MORNING. For sale by all the News Agents, and at the Office, No. 9 Spruce-st.

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Among its contents will be found: Jonathan and Liberty; The Passport System; Jonathan's Chip-basket; A New System of Illustrating Music; My First Hat; Old Uncle Ned in a Fix; A Pretty Tilt; Critics in Union-square; The Sleeping Egg; Grampus Blowhard's Visit to a Phrenologist. Price, $1 a year; single numbers, 10 cents. Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

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KNOWLEDGE FOR ALL THE PEOPLE.
The SCALPEL, No. 45, Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Third Edition. Contents: Is it Proper to Limit the Increase of a Family? Moral and Physiological Questions; Influence of Tobacco in Producing Piles; On Piles and Fistula in Producing Consumption; Evil Effects of Injections; The Nature of Urethral Stricture, with a new instrument for its radical cure; Loss of Virility in Young Married Persons: An Unsuspected Cause. 25 cents. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.
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NOTICE.—SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE NATURAL HISTORY of the State of New-York, may obtain the twentieth volume by applying to the City Chamberlain, Broadway Bank.

MILITARY.

ATTENTION!—FREEMEN, AROUSE.—Wanted, for the Independent Battalion of New-York Volunteer Light Infantry Regiment, Enfant Perdus, [illegible] able bodied men to complete the regiment, which is now doing active duty in Yorktown and Gloucester Point, Virginia, under the command of Col. Confort. The said Col. Confort is an officer of great experience, having seen service in the French army for upwards of 16 years, and has also passed through the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Headquarters No. 66 Franklin-st., New-York.

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REMOVAL.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., ADVERTISING AGENTS, have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to NO. 37 PARK-ROW, corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

IMPORTANT.
ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS AT WASHINGTON AND ELSEWHERE SHOULD BE SENT BY HARDEN'S EXPRESS, NO. 74 BROADWAY, AS THEY CHARGE ONLY HALF RATES, AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PERMITS THEM TO CARRY TO THE ARMY.

STRONG'S PATENT ARMY TRUNK, AND PORTABLE BEDSTEAD COMBINED, Corner of Warren-st. and Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA.—The steamship SCOTIA will be open for visitors, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, this FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 30th and 31st insts.; after which she will be strictly closed to all. E. CUNARD. NEW-YORK, 28th May, 1862. No. 4 Bowling Green.

REBEL NOTES AND POSTAGE STAMPS AT HALF PRICE.—Fourteen different Rebel Notes and Postage Stamps sent post-paid on receipt of Twenty-five Cents. Trade supplied at 10 cents per lot, or $4 per 100. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S ASSOCIATION has removed to No. 493 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION.—THE NEW CHAPEL OF THE James (late 18th-st.,) M. E. Mission, No. 223 West 40th-st., near 10th-av., will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on SUNDAY, June 1, 1862. Dedicatory services by Bishop JANES at 10½ o'clock A. M. Preaching at 3 o'clock P. M. by Rev. H. J. FOX, of 43d-st. M. E. Church, and at 7½ in the evening, by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of Central M. E. Church. The Sunday-School attached to the Mission will take part in the forenoon and afternoon exercises.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—THE SABBATH and week-day services of this church will be held hereafter in Crystal Hall, on the 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., (instead of at the Rutger's Institute,) until the completion of the new chapel on 42d-st. The Pastor, Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—(Late 50th-st.) The ceremonies of laying the corner stone of a new church edifice for this society at the South-west corner of 52d-st. and Lexington-av., takes place SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 P. M., conducted by Bishops JANES and SIMPSON (if the latter's health will permit.) Addresses may be expected from Rev. J. B. WAKELY, Dr. TRUE and other eminents of the clergy.

A UNION ARMY MEETING—SABBATH, AT 3½ P. M., will be held in the North Reformed Dutch Church, Gowanus, in aid of the Board of Publication for Army Purposes. A meeting of the deepest interest may be expected. Addresses by the Agent, an Army Chaplain and others, followed with a collection. Services conducted by the Pastor. All are cordially invited to attend. The call is urgent.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. EDWARD O. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the Maker of them all.

LEXINGTON AVENUE (LATE FIFTIETH-ST.) Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Dr. TRUE will preach for this Society, at 10½ A. M., on SABBATH, June 1, in the Hall corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av. Ceremonies of laying the corner-stone, 3 P. M., by Bishop JANES. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. C. WASHBURN, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Allen-st., near Rivington.—Love Feast in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the pastor, Rev. S. A. SMITH. At 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. DAVID GRONBRACK, and in the EVENING, at 7½, by Rev. P. E. BROWN, P. E., of Dubuque District, Upper Iowa Conference.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious service every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The public generally, and especially strangers and those interested in poor children, are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points. Instead of a sermon, short addresses are desired.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st. Rev. WM. F. HAMMOND, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. ELLIS. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. FRASER. Evening, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, Preaches EVERY SUNDAY in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn. SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. third sermon on *The Heavenly Footman*. At 7½ P. M. on *The Kingdom of God one of Power*. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—(WAITING HIS RETURN to Judgment,) 11th-st., between 2d and 4th avs. Speaking on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. M. B. LARIMER, a young preacher from Pennsylvania. All are cordially invited to hear a pure Gospel soon to be consummated. Seats free.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY WILL give a Concert at the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, for the benefit of the Institution for the Children of Deceased and Disabled Soldiers, on MONDAY, June 2, at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; Children 12 cents. Tickets at the Institution No. 394 6th-av., and at the door.

DEDICATION SERVICES—WEST HARLEM M. E. Church, on 125th-st., near 6th-av., SABBATH, June 1, 1862. Preaching at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. B. HAGANY; at 3 P. M., by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN; and at 7½ by Rev. Bishop JANES. All friendly are cordially invited to attend.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the soon coming of the King of Kings to reign over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church (between 2d and 3d avs.) Rev. D. CURRY, D. D., Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, June 1, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, and 7½ P. M., by Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, P. E. Sacramental services at 3, and prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS. — FORTY-first-st., near 6th-av. Prof. MATTISON, the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, as usual, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Several candidates will be publicly admitted to membership in the Church, at the close of the morning sermon. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

NOSTRAND'S HALL—40TH-STREET, (NO. 122) east of 3d-av.—Under care of Rev. CHARLES E. HART, (Presbyterian.)—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meetings SUNDAY, 9½ A. M.; TUESDAY, 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 2 P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARRENMAN; morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. ALEX. S. THOMPSON may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. DR. HOUGHTON, RECTOR OF THE Church of the Transfiguration, will preach in the *Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal*, on SUNDAY EVENING. Families moved in the neighborhood are cordially invited.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—(Rev. Dr. PARKER'S,) corner 22d-st., will hold its second regular SUNDAY service in the EVENING hereafter, at 7½ o'clock, until further notice. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES—WHAT THEY indicate, and what they demand, will be the subject of discourse by Elder W. LANGALL, SUNDAY NEXT, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., at the Hall corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts. Free meetings after each service.

INSTALLATION.—REV. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., late of Albany, will be installed as Pastor of the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 1. Rev. Dr. HUTTON will preach the sermon. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and also at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING by Rev. THOMAS LODGE. Love Feast at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON.

A DISCOURSE UPON THE DEATH OF Rev. Dr. BETHUNE will be delivered (D. V.) on SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Mr. WILLITS, its Pastor. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—11TH-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, Pastor. *Universalism the Religion of Republicans*, will be the subject on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Services in this church at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING, June 1, 1862. Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., near 3d-av.—The Rector, Rev. RALPH HOYT, will preach in the morning, SUNDAY, June 1. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday School at 9½ and 2 o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the evening at 7½. Communion after morning service. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, IN NORFOLK, near Grand-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the evening to young people. Preaching Tuesday evening and Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

THE IMPENDING DOOM.—THE BISHOP OF Mount Zion Church of the Advent, will unfold the great things written by the holy Prophets, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Hear him! Hear him! Seats are free.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER Summit and Henry streets, South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. B. M. HATFIELD, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance at the doors to seat strangers.

A SERMON, ON "NOT HAVING THE WEDDING GARMENT," (Math. 22:12,) will be given by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sermon in the Morning at 10½.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

PREACHING ON SABBATH EVENING, June 1, by Rev. S. C. MARSHALL, at 7½ o'clock, in Continental Hall, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av. Scriptural Psalms used.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick-sts., Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach SABBATH MORNING upon *Spots in Churches*; and, in the EVENING, upon *The Passover*.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—35th-st. and Madison-av.—There will be divine service and sermon in this Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, PASTOR of Elm-place Congregational Church, will preach on SUNDAY, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. ROBERT LOWRY IS EXPECTED to preach in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, June 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., east of Broadway—Rev. JAMES B. DUNN will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

PEW NO. 77 IN TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34th-st. which cost $315, would be sold very low for cash. Call, or address a note to No. 16 West 41st-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 220 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. BOPPEL.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, FOR the Summer or year, an elegant modern residence finished entire, in the best manner, with every modern convenience; furnace, butler's pantry, wash-boxes, ranges, laundry, bath room, large dining-room and large parlor, wide hall, and 14 other very convenient rooms; suitable out buildings all supplied with spring water, with 24 to 40 acres of excellent land in lawn and garden. The lawn is extensive, with natural shade trees, and evergreens, well stocked with the choicest varieties of small and large fruit; situated in the most desirable location, in one of the most attractive and healthy towns in New-Jersey, 1½ hours from the City, and convenient to the railway station; possession given immediately. The grounds and garden will be kept in order by the owner; occupant to be supplied with all the fruit and vegetables required. Party occupying can have the privilege of purchasing. For further particulars, address WOODSIDE, Box No. 188 *New-York Times* Office.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Two miles from Lenox, Mass., on Lake Mackenac (a beautiful sheet of water.) The house is a large and handsome farm-house, quite new and well furnished. It is well adapted for a hotel or boarding-house, being large and commodious. Out-buildings numerous and good. There are 55 acres of land, handsomely laid out, with an abundance of fruit and shade trees. Lenox is chiefly a farming town, but the attractive scenery has made it the favorite retreat of genius, both native and foreign. This place kept as a fashionable boarding residence, would be constantly well filled with the best families. It is in the near vicinity of Aspinwall, Sedgwick, Fanny Kemble, and many others. Price low. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 361 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—TEN OR TWELVE OF the finest country seats to be found in New-England, some of them unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location.
Also, farms in Connecticut in all parts of the State, of all qualities and descriptions, at prices from $1,000 to $20,000. For particulars address or apply to
WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

A COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT NYACK, for the Summer season, or longer; desirably located on the Hudson, within five minutes' walk to boat or stage, or for cars to New-York; 16 rooms, beside pantries and two cellars; large garden. Terms moderate. Apply to ABRAM L. SMITH, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 2, with Sylvester Long.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence, or garden farm of 14 acres, 2½ miles from Elizabeth, 10 minutes' walk from Mulford's Station on Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Buildings all new; house contains nine rooms. A fine brook, fish and skating pond. For particulars, apply to GILPIN & HOAGLAND, No. 131 West-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT LONG BRANCH TO LET—Within three-fourths of a mile of the seashore and boarding-houses. A neat two-story house, furnished, containing six rooms, kitchen and wash-house; garden annexed. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply to D. McLEOD, No. 115 Franklin-st., or to H. McGREGOR, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 103 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—TO LET—A dwelling-house, stable and five acres of land, in Greenburgh, Westchester County, distant about one mile south from the Hastings Depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 142 Broadway, or No. 32 Boorman-place, West 39th-st., near 9th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT STAMFORD, Conn., two most desirable and elegant country residences; all modern improvements; shade and fruit trees; several acres of land, &c., within ten minutes of railroad and steamboat. For particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT THROGG'S NECK, THE BEAUTIful country-seat of the late D. L. Lawrence, with fine water front and every convenience. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 98 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON, Receiver.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT MORRIS-TOWN, N. J.—The newly-finished two-story and attic dwelling-house containing 11 rooms, with gas, bath-room, water-closet, &c. Rent, $450. Apply to JOHN HONE, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 40 John-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AT WHITESTONE POINT, L. I., partly furnished; two acres of land, stable, &c. Possession immediately. Price $400. Apply to JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 290 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR sale at auction, by order of the Surrogate, being the late residence of Roswell Reed, deceased, at Coxsackie, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres; is in very fine order, and highly cultivated; has an extensive river-front and wharf, with two farm-houses, which, with the outbuildings, are all new, and built in the most thorough and improved manner; the orchards are large, and a part of the soil is unsurpassed for grapes, fruit, &c. The location is perfectly healthy, with beautiful river and mountain views; communication by cars and steamboat with New-York and Albany six times daily. The premises possess superior attractions for a gentleman's country-seat, or for an agriculturist, combined with the cultivation of grapes, fruits, &c., and for conveniences and advantages is equal to any farm in the State. The sale will take place on the farm, on the 1st day of July, at 12 o'clock, and will be sold without reserve, or postponement, to close the estate. Ten or twelve thousand dollars can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. Possession on the day of sale. Ezra Fitch, Esq., on the adjoining farm, will show the premises, boundary lines, &c.
ALMET REED,
PETER A. VAN BERGEN,
Administrators, No. 195 Broadway.

GOOD FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—About 20 acres, with good house and barn, and other buildings; nine acres planted with corn and potatoes, and other things; the rest in good grass, good fruit; it's well fenced, has two cisterns and a good well of water; 2½ hours' ride from New-York City. Price $2,800; $500 down. Apply to WM. ROTH, No. 400 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm, 13 miles from New-York, on the Hackensack River, 2½ miles from the village of Hackensack, with from 30 to 50 acres under cultivation, dwelling-house, and all necessary outbuildings on the premises. Terms easy. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on the Highlands of Navesink; with a half mile of water-front on the Lower Bay; 130 acres; price asked $150 an acre. This is a very desirable property for investment or for a gentleman's residence. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—THAT new, elegant and costly mansion, now finishing, built for the owner's especial occupancy; house 27 feet front; lot 27x125 feet, with a lot on 42d-st., 25 feet wide, forming an L, suitable for garden, conservatory or picture gallery. This is probably the most costly house that has been built in the City in the last twelvemonth. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOCAtion as a residence, No. 119 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. The dwelling is a commodious, double frame house; the lot well stocked with fruit trees and grape vines, is 50 by 200 feet, and the neighborhood most highly respectable. Inquire of Messrs. BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FIFTEEN LOTS IN HARLEM, ON 129D, 125d, 126th, 128th sts., 4th and 5th avs., ready for improvements, or desirable for investments. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Also, four lots on Nostrand-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. J. C SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COTTAGE WANTED.—WANTED, A SMALL, neatly furnished cottage, within one hour of the City. Must be in a healthy and pleasant location, with some land attached. Any one having such a place may find a desirable tenant, for one year, by stating full particulars and lowest rent, and addressing COTTAGE, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE CHEAP FOR CASH—A modern, well built, full house, desirably located. Preference given to the avenues and wide streets. Address PURCHASER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for one week.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF OVER $12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Public Auction, with the entire elegant and costly arrangements of a first-class house, including

VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND BRONZES AND ELEGANT PARLOR ORNAMENTS, PIANO FORTE, &c.,

At No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.

ON MONDAY, June 2, at 2 o'clock, every article in the house, which is most completely and elegantly furnished, will be peremptorily sold; consisting of elegant solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, magnificent piano-forte, rich mirrors, etageres, centre and pier tables, magnificent mantel vases and ornaments, with a complete and valuable assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room, nursery, library and basement furniture; rich cut glass, French China and silver ware; fine beds and bedding, &c. Catalogues at house. Goods to be removed immediately.

EDWARD SINTENNICH, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF FIRST-CLASS EXTENSION TABLES, IN OAK AND WALNUT.

By C. W. DAVENPORT, THIS DAY, May 31, at 1 o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, part of the stock of a first-class manufacturer of extension tables, warranted of the best quality, consisting of seventy-five 12, 16, 8 and 7 feet pillar and other tables. Particular attention is called to these goods, which will be peremptorily sold. Also, forty walnut, oak and mahogany teapoy tables.

PUBLIC SALE OF ORIZABA IRONWORKS, SOPHIA FURNACE, &c.—By virtue of authority vested in me as Receiver, and in pursuance of a decree of the District Court of Allegheny County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in No. 3 of November Term, 1858, I will expose to public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Fourth-street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 24 DAY OF JUNE, at 2 o'clock, P. M., or at such time and place to which said sale may be then and there adjourned, all the following described property, to wit:

The lands and tenements composing and appurtenant to Orizaba Works and Sophia Furnace, situate in Pollock township, adjoining and adjacent to the borough of New-Castle, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

A piece of land bounded, north by Neshannock Creek, east by the Pennsylvania Canal, south by other land of said trust, and west by Neshannock Creek, containing one acre, more or less, on which are erected a blast furnace, known by the name of Sophia, 40 feet square and 45 feet high, casting house, tuyer house, cinder-house, stock-house, boiler-house, engine-house, engine and blast, with three boilers in the boiler-house, and five extra boilers set and complete, and large brick stack.

A piece of land, beginning at northeast corner of Rolling Mill lot, on Neshannock Creek, running thence north 41¾° west 192 feet, north 47¼° east 151 feet; thence along said mill lot 249½ feet to the place of beginning; on which is a brick office and a blacksmith shop.

A piece of land of one acre and 34 perches, more or less, beginning at a post near Lock No. 2, on Pennsylvania Canal, running south 38½° west 300 feet to a post on said canal; thence south 28¾° east 348¾ feet to a post on Neshannock Creek; thence south 46¾° west 300 feet by said creek to a post; thence south 29¾° east 349¾ feet to the place of beginning; on which is erected a Rolling Mill, the main building 150 by 212 feet, with sheds attached, in which are 16 boiling furnaces, 5 heating furnaces, boilers and engine sufficient to drive all the machinery in said mill, bar rolls, small rolls, nail plate and muck rolls, squeezers, shears, &c. 25 nail machines and one wrought spike machine, and a brick warehouse, 60 feet by 20 feet.

A piece of land beginning on the canal at southwest corner of mill lot, and running south 29½° west 138 feet along said canal; thence south 60½° east 50 feet by land of J. & J. C. White; thence south 3° east 121 feet by street; thence west 24 feet to a post; thence south 3° east 150 feet by an alley; thence 15 feet by J. & J. C. White, to mill lot; thence along said lot to the place of beginning; containing one-half acre, more or less, on which is a nail and stave factory, 46 by 112 feet, engine and boiler house, with engine sufficient to drive machinery for 24 nail machines, one spike machine, one stave machine, circular saws, &c., therein contained; one clay house, 66 by 34 feet, with machinery for grinding and tempering clay to make fire brick.

A lot of ground, No. 6, in White's addition to New-Castle, bounded on the north and east by streets, south by lot No. 7, and west by Jefferson-street; 54 feet front by 180 feet; on which is a brick cooper shop, 25 by 40 feet, and carpenter shop 12 feet square.

A piece of land in the borough of New-Castle, beginning at the northwest corner of School-house, on east side of Jefferson-street, near the bridge over Neshannock Creek; thence north 56° east 130 feet to said creek; thence north 31¼° west 43 feet; thence south 63¼° west 221 feet to Jefferson-street; thence south 1° east 125 feet, to the place of beginning, containing one acre, more or less.

A lot of ground bounded, north by other lands of said trust, east by A. L. and G. W. Crawford, south by White's heirs, and west by Jefferson-street; on which is erected a brick dwelling-house.

The above described property will be sold together, as a whole. Also, in separate parcels, as described:

The undivided half of 400 acres of land, more or less, in Neshannock township, bounded north by Crawford, east by Pearson, Pyle and others, south by Thomas Falls, and west by Maitland and Crawford, abounding with coal, about 250 acres cleared, coal banks opened, a number of frame houses, barns, sheds, stables, coke ovens, &c., erected thereon.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, bounded by lands of William Alexander, James Boyle and John McKee, containing 30 acres and 130 perches, on which is erected a plank house, a log house, a frame stable; about 20 acres cleared; also, a good spring of water.

Three contiguous lots of ground, in Pollock township, bounded on the north by Cunningham and others, south by White, east by Vogan and others, and west by ——, on which are erected dwelling-houses, stables, &c.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, lying south of Eastbrook road, containing 3¾ acres, more or less, being part of the Ihmpson tract, purchased by P. McCormick from Diana Ihmpson, situate about 1½ miles from New-Castle, on the Eastbrook road.

A lot of ground, 60 feet front by 160 in depth, in the borough of New-Castle, bounded north by street, east by alley, south by Jacob Lint, and west by Jefferson-street, on which is erected a frame stable.

A lot of ground in Pollock township, in White's addition to New-Castle, beginning on Mill-street, at corner of lot No. 2; thence south 2° east by said street 50 feet; thence south 88° west by lot No. 3, 150 feet; thence north 2° west by alley 50 feet, to southwest corner of lot No. 1; thence north 88° east by lot No. 2, 150 feet, to the place of beginning.

A frame house and lot in Pollock Township, bounded north by Neshannock Creek, east by Jefferson-street, west by ——, east by ——.

A lot of ground in said township, bounded north by Wallace, east by an alley, south by Dickson, and west by Croton Road, being 50 feet in front by 150 feet in depth.

Also, a tract of land of about 426 acres, in Sugar Creek Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, known as the Saw Mill Tract, being the same described in deed from Pollard McCormick, dated Aug. 22, 1855.

Also a lot of ground in the City of Detroit, and State of Michigan, described as the east half and a strip off the west half of five feet in width, running the entire length thereof, of lot number three (3) of block No. 47 of the Cass Farm.

A more full and accurate description of the property to be sold will be furnished from the deeds, at the time of sale.

TERMS—One-fourth of the purchase in hand, upon execution of the deed or deeds, and the residue in three consecutive equal annual installments thereafter, with interest from the date of the acknowledgment of the deed before the Court. Said deferred payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage upon the property. Twenty-five per cent. of the hand money when the property is struck down.
WM. G. POWER, Receiver.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES the following condemned Ordnance Stores will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY June 3, at the United States Armory, Springfield, viz:

687	Tips for Stocks.
2,494	Butt Plates.
1,023	Guard Plates.
1,242	Guard Bows.
1,713	Swivels
1,230	Guard Bow Nuts.
1,326	Triggers.
86	Trigger Screws.
20	Guard Screws.
1,150	Leaf Sight Bases.
160	First Leaf.
311	Second Leaf.
26	Joint Screws.
23	Base Screws.
46	Front Sights.
1,988	Breech Screws.
1,928	Cones
106	Vent Screws.
7,495	Barrels in various stages.
1,852	Barrels polished.
627	Barrels rifled.
1,711	Upper Bands.
1,883	Middle Bands.
1,654	Lower Bands.
537	Band Springs.
1,236	Lock Plates.
1,289	Magazine Cover Studs.
150	Magazine Cover Catches.
303	Magazine Covers.
1,076	Magazine Cover Rivets.
166,600	Pounds Coarse Scrap Iron.
264,000	Pounds Fine Scrap Iron.
30,000	Pounds Old Cast.
129	Feeding Springs.
251	Feeding Fingers.
262	Main Spring Swivels.
107	Main Spring Swivel Rivets.
1,271	Hammers.
1,294	Tumblers.
5,126	Bridles.
1,138	Sears.
1,664	Sear Springs.
1,761	Lock Screws.
4,228	Main Springs.
1,466	Side Screw Washers
607	Side Screws.
436	Ramrods.
1,163	Bayonets.
167	Bayonet Clasps.
48	Wipers.
800	Files, (worn.)
400	Cadets Barrels.
421	Pistol Barrels.
1	Screw Drop.
2	Ratchet Drops.
1	Large Wood Fan.
1	Small Iron Fan.
50	Powder Barrels.
8,164	Rough Stocks.
10,251	Stocks in various stages.
197	Barrels, model 1842, rifled.
8	Vises.
7	Harnesses, (worn.)
27,740	Pounds Scrap Cast Steel.
60,000	Pounds Milling Chips.
200	Pounds Tools.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms Cash. All bills to be paid in Specie or Treasury Notes.
A. B. DYER, Captain Commanding.
UNITED STATES ARMORY, May 27, 1862.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite covered in crimson brocatel, carved oak dining-room suite covered in green reps, elegant gilt-frame pier mirrors, elegant gilt-frame oval mirrors, rosewood marble-top centre tables, carved rosewood marble-top etageres, mahogany marble-top comode, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, rosewood cane-seat reception chairs, iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, mahogany marble-top pier tables, gilt-frame mantel mirrors, mahogany extension dining table, gilt cornices, lace curtains, etc. Also, Sharp's rifles, English patent revolver and case, superb snuff-box, gold lined. Also, an invoice of very valuable books, finely bound and in good order; works on history, family library, and other valuable books.
At 12 o'clock.
Two rosewood marble and slate billiard tables, by Sharp & Reinhard, in good order, with balls, cues and counters.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF RICH NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, VELVET AND OTHER CARPETS, SIX OR EIGHT LARGE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, PARLOR SUITES, OFFICE-DESKS, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Broadway, near Leonard-st., the entire furniture of a family removing from the City, together with a large invoice of rich rosewood and mahogany parlor dining-room and bedroom goods, such as large French plate mirrors, velvet and other carpets, several suites of various kinds, parlor furniture, office-desks, extension-tables, hair mattresses, French bedsteads, marble-top dress bureaus, bronze chandeliers; together with a large assortment of second-hand furniture from a family. Sale positive, and catalogues early this morning.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of fine Carara and statuary marble goods, bronzes and silver-plated ware, to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 503 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. This will be the closing sale for the season of Messrs. Giovannoni and Zannoni's goods, and is well worthy of attention. Catalogues at the sales-room.

EDWARD SINTENNICH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND HALL FURNITURE.—By C. W. DAVENPORT, THIS DAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an unusually good assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room, library and hall furniture, warranted custom-made, on exhibition by catalogue.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. & J. BOGART, MONDAY, JUNE 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of the *Times* Building, one full-bred gray horse, about 15½ hands high, long switch tail, very stylish, kind in all harness, perfectly gentle, and thoroughly broke to saddle; has been ridden by a lady for a year past on the road and in the ring. Sale positive, as the owner is going to Europe.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., dark roan horse, about 16¼ hands, about six years old, warranted sound, is a fast traveler and a good saddle horse; he will either ride or drive; is gentle, and sold, as the owner has no further use for him.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at his salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., below John-st., a large assortment of elegant rosewood, oiled walnut, oak and mahogany parlor, library, dining and chamber furniture; superb pier mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

EXHIBITION AND SALE OF THE WORKS of Louis R. Mignot, previous to his departure for India. This collection is now on exhibition at Snedicor's Gallery, No. 768 Broadway, and will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY EVENING, June 2, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 9 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa beds, lounges, bureaus, wardrobes, extension tables, washstands, carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds, hair mattresses, looking-glasses, kitchen ware, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain board in a private family in Brooklyn; vicinity of Carleton-avenue preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address ADELPHI, box No. 149 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED FRONT OR BACK room on second floor, with full or partial board; also, an attic room; terms moderate. Call at No. 88 Suffolk-st.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN CAN FIND PLEASant and neatly furnished rooms, with good board, the family private, at No. 34 West 29th-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—AT No. 134 Pierrepont-st.; two rooms, with large closets and hot and cold water; will be rented, at reasonable terms, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at 6½ o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room on third story, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 129 Joralemon-st., near Court. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR FAMIlies, in brown-stone house No. 33 Bowery. Cool and delightful in Summer, and very desirable. Four rooms, $4; two rooms, $2; do., $7 50; suites $5 per week. Inquire on premises.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 42 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York.
WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

AT NO. 22 BOND-ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two choice large rooms, handsomely furnished; hot and cold water, &c.; suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references given and required.

FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, WITH bedroom attached, to let to a single gentleman, at $4 a week, or to two at $6. Location central, and house modern and quiet. Apply at No. 8 1st-st.

$4 TO $6 PER WEEK.—SUPERIOR ROOM and table, in a private family, and house with all the modern improvements; reference exchanged. Apply at No. 26 Charlton-st.

BOARDERS WANTED.—PARTIES WANTING accommodations in first-class families, either in the City or country, will do well to call, without expense, at Union-place Real Estate Office, No. 62 East 14th-st.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY CAN ACCOMMOdate two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, or two single ladies, with good plain board at reasonable prices, and pleasant rooms, at No. 330 Broome-st., near Bowery.

TO LET—A LARGE PLEASANT FRONT ROOM on second floor to two gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 15 Eldridge-st. Call for three days.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC, AND BASEment house No. 57 West Washington-place, with gas fixtures, Croton water, range, stationary washtubs, bathroom, &c. Apply to CYRUS W. PRICE, No. 61 West Washington-place.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—RENT ONLY $175—FINE NEW FIRST-class cottage, corner 86th-st. and 9th-av., near Central Park, three stories, basement and cellar, ten rooms, patent heater, &c.; location beautiful; country, with easy access to City. Apply there, or at No. 63 West 22d-st., 10 to 3.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET.
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 109 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS PREMISES, NO. 594 Broadway. ALEX. M. GREIG, No. 61 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE RESIDENCE of a family going to Europe, in the vicinity of 5th-av. and Union-square. A four-story double house, elegantly furnished, and complete with every modern convenience. Will be let to a private family for one or more years. An application from a first-class private boarding-house would be entertained. A fine stable can be had with the house if desired.

ALSO,

A superior pair of coach horses, bay, with long tails, very stylish; perfect in all respects; together with coach, barouche, harness, &c. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A BEAUTIful country residence in Fishkill, N. Y., one mile from the river and New-Hamburgh station. The house contains 11 rooms, and is surrounded by ample shade and space. For particulars apply to A. L. EARL, No. 308 Washington-st., or address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hudsonville, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—At Spuyten Duyvel, on the Hudson River Railroad, one hour from Chambers-st. The house is roomy, pleasantly located on high ground, surrounded by three-quarters of an acre under cultivation, with stable, &c. Apply to S. CONOVER, Jr., No. 474 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET at New-Rochelle, fronting on Long Island Sound. A splendid place; garden made; abundance of fruit, and eight acres of land, with all necessary buildings. Apply to J. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, bedding, &c., below auction prices, warranted and delivered free, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 203 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Please call. You will save money and be honorably served.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained, solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 660 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 42 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly refurnished and repaired throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of May, next. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway to Chester or Warwick Station.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer, on a farm, 23 miles from the City. The location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade trees and flower garden; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk; communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 26 Spruce-st.

SUMMER BOARD—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., in a very pleasant and healthy location, 5 to 10 minutes' walk from the Post-office and churches. The table supplied with Summer fruit, vegetables and milk, fresh from their own grounds. Terms $4 to $6 per week. For particulars, apply to E. WETMORE, No. 5 Washington-place, near Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN ONE OF THE FINEST residences in Yonkers. The grounds are elegant and spacious, the rooms large and commodious. The comforts of a home will be enjoyed, for which a liberal price will be expected. Apply at Warburton-av., opposite the new bridge.

VERY DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD AT Cornwall, on the Hudson. Applicants will please address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References, Rev. Dr. Crosby, Newburgh; E. W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng; Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD IN THE HIGHLANDS—At Pelton's Hotel, a few minutes' walk from Cozzens' new Hotel, and 1½ miles from West Point. This new hotel has just been opened for the reception of boarders. A few families can procure large airy rooms, with good board, by applying immediately. E. L. PELTON, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—MAY BE OBTAINED AT Yonkers, in a small family, for five or six persons. House well shaded, near the river, retired, and within five minutes' walk of steamboat and railroad. References exchanged; prices moderate. Address M. H. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SUITE OF VERY DEsirable rooms are disengaged at Moore's House, two and a half miles from Sand's Point landing, where all the advantages of a farm-house can be had. Communication by steamboat *Long Island*, Fulton Market. Apply on premises or to J. M. WHITE, Esq., No. 86 Front-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR FAMIlies of adults can find good board and pleasant rooms, on the Banks of the Hudson, at Milton, Ulster County, by addressing or calling on C. T. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY on Murray Hill will let two very cool and pleasant rooms for the Summer, with board, to parties of the first respectability. Best reference given. Call at No. 18 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FEW PERSONS can obtain board in a farm-house, in a healthy, mountainous location, easy of access to the Hudson River and Railroad. Terms, $4 per week. Address J. C. C., Box No. 106, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE LINE OF THE Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can be accommodated with board in private families, in attractive and healthy locations. Inquire at the office of the company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that they have rented the Ocean House for the season, and will open it for the reception of guests in the latter part of June.

The appointments of the house, which are unsurpassed by those of any watering-place hotel in the country, combined with the confidence which the undersigned flatter themselves they have gained during their long experience in the business, render it unnecessary to enter into details.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH would simply say that they intend to keep the Hotel in every respect first-class, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed.

A plan of the house can be seen and rooms engaged at the Clarendon Hotel. KERNER & BIRCH.
CLARENDON HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1862.

COZZENS' NEW HOTEL,
WEST POINT,
WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST INSTANT,
FOR THE SEASON.
The undersigned has to let a large furnished cottage, without board.
WM. B. COZZENS.
WEST POINT, May 24, 1862.

MANSION HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OPEN AND READY TO RECEIVE COMPANY.—Having refurnished several rooms and connected a very much needed attraction, a gymnasium and bowling-alleys, I am happy to say the old Mansion House is in better condition to receive visitors than ever before. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of historical interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive. Northampton is five hours' ride from New-York. Communication three times per day by railroad.
WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.
NORTHAMPTON, May 17, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 34 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 22. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open; situated only 80 yards from sea-shore; central of the place; house fronting ocean 500 feet; will accommodate 500 guests; two hours from New-York; steamer leaving foot of Murray st. twice daily, thence by the R. & D. B. railroad. Address
JUNE 1, 1862. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, CLIFFWOOD, N. J.—Will be opened June 1, for the reception of permanent and transient guests. The above place is accessible by the Keyport boat, foot of Robinson-st., N. Y. Communication by letter will be promptly attended to.
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN LAKE.—AN HOUR AND A HALF, per Hudson River Railroad; stands foremost in its claims on the lovers of the picturesque; boating, fishing, &c. Rooms for families may be secured by applying to WALTER R. JONES, No 516 Broadway, up-stairs.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MIRABEAU, PARIS.—C. J. BACHMAYER, who had the honor of the whole management of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Journey through the United States, begs to inform travelers in Europe, that he has taken the Direction of the HOTEL MIRABEAU, Rue de la Paix, in Paris, which has been entirely renovated and refurnished, and offers every comfort combined with elegance, for moderate charges.

Having traveled for many years with distinguished European and American families, he feels confident that the experience thus gained will enable him to provide fully for the comfort of those who may honor the Hotel Mirabeau with their patronage.
PARIS, May 12, 1862.

IRVING HOUSE, NEW-YORK—BROADWAY and 12th-st. Entrance on 12th-st. This house is now open for the accommodation of families and transient guests, and will be conducted upon the European plan. There is a good restaurant in the house for the use of the guests, also, a large dining, lunch and oyster room, in the basement. Entrance, No. 825 Broadway.
GEO. W. HUNT, } Proprietors.
CHAS. W. NASH, }

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place.
CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED WOman (Protestant preferred) as first-rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family near the City; must be capable of making butter and a good baker. Apply with City reference to Mr. BAILEY, No. 27 Park-place, corner Church-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO GO a short distance from the City; must understand general housework and come well recommended. Apply at No. 32 West Washington-place.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A HEALTHY young woman, a situation as wet nurse. Call for two days, at No. 109 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.—WANTED immediately, a photographic artist; one that has been in some of the principal galleries, and who understands well printing and toning portraits on "Cartes de Visite;" a handsome salary will be given. Apply to E. P. LLERA, No. 110 Broadway, Room No. 11, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR.—WANTed, a photographic operator, who thoroughly understands the portrait business on "cartes de visite;" a liberal salary will be given. Apply to E. P. LLERA, No. 110 Broadway, Room No. 11, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN A wholesale dry goods store. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 751 Post-office.

A TRUNK MAKER.—WANTED, A FIRST-class trunk-maker on ladies' dress trunks. Apply to JOHN CATTNACH, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

TRAVELING AGENT WANTED.—A MAN OF good habits and address, and one who can come well recommended, may address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

BOOK COMPOSITORS WANTED AT NO. 15 Vandewater-st.; ten or twelve permanent places are open for the best men.

BOYS—WANTED, TWO SMALL CASH BOYS. Apply between 8 and 10 A. M.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

TO PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—WANTED, A fly finisher, at No. 246 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and take care of children; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; would have no objections to go in the country; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 98 East 15th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing and take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 7 Christopher-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—SITuations wanted by two respectable women, one as chambermaid and waitress or laundress; the other as nurse and seamstress; can embroider neatly; have no objection to assist in chamberwork; the very best of City reference given from their last places. Call at No. 769 6th-av., between 43th and 44th sts., for two days, third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general housemaid, in a small private family; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a steady girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress; has first-class reference; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 4th-av., entrance on 12th-st., northwest corner, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or cooking and part of the washing, for the Summer months. Apply at her present employer's, No. 46 West 25th-st., where she can be seen.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 4.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 31 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook in a private family or a first-class boarding-house; understands all kinds of soups and game; no objection to the country; best City reference; no objection to a hotel. Call, for two days, at No. 39 9th-st., near 2d-av., private door.

AS COOK.—A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEkeeping for the Summer, wishes to procure a situation for her cook. Call for two days, Friday and Saturday, between the hours of 11 and 1, at No. 46 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, who understands all kinds of cooking, cake, bread and biscuits; good City reference. Call at No. 36 West 26th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as first-class cook and baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; five years' reference can be given from her last place; wishes to go to the country. Call at No. 270 East 9th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; she is not afraid of work, and can give good City reference; would like the country; Staten Island preferred. Call at No. 213 1st-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City references from her last place; would go to the country. Call at No. 188 West 17th-st., between 6th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; no objections to do general housework in a small family; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 74 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable girls wish situations, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; have no objections to a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 100 East 31st-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and is a good baker; can give seven years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days in the hoop-skirt store, corner of 19th-st. and 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; no objections to go to the country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 32 West 19th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, or to take care of an invalid, by a lady from New-Hampshire, who is well fitted for either of the above situations. Apply at No. 45 East 19th-st., between Brooklyn and 4th-av. Best of references given.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, who can give good references, a situation in a family as nurse; understands doing up fine muslins and dressing hair; is a nice seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 77 West 23d-st. No objection to city or country.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A REspectable and competent English woman, a situation as nurse; is a very good seamstress; is willing to make herself useful in whatever capacity her services may be required; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 372 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A SITUation wanted, by a young girl, as nurse or to do plain or chamberwork; is willing and obliging, and kind to children; has five years' City reference; is willing to go to any part of the country, or would travel with a lady; nurse; can be seen at No. 6 East 21st-st., near 5th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its infancy; has no objection to the country; has four years and six months' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 98 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable American girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, or is willing to travel with a lady. Address or apply to M. W., No. 399 6th-av., 2d floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; she is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; can give good references both written and personal. Apply at No. 86 9th-st., near 1st-av.

A GOOD AND EFFICIENT NURSE, NOT seasick, wishes to engage with a family going to England, to take care of children during the voyage; no compensation required beyond the payment of her passage. Address Box No. 3,400 Post Office, New-York.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable single man, a situation as coachman; understands his duties thoroughly; would also take care of a vegetable garden. Has the best references. Address J. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Situation wanted, by a smart, active, single young man, as coachman, or as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; can show good City and country reference. Call on or address SERVANT, Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A German wants a situation as coachman and gardener; would make himself generally useful; can give good references. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable young man, who understands his business; is an experienced groom and a good driver; is willing to make himself useful in city or country; good reference. Address D. P., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, for a respectable single man, (American,) as light porter in some mercantile house, or at some business where he can make a respectable living; can write a fair hand, and is willing to make himself useful; good City reference given. Address G. M., Box 198 *Times* Office.

AS VALET.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young man as valet, to travel with a gentleman or family; understands his business perfectly. Address ROBERTS, Station C, or Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A STEADY, CAPABLE MAN wants a situation as waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country, or to travel. Any commands left for P. D., at No. 64 West 18th-st., or at the *Times* Office, Box No. 191, for two days, will be attended to.

TO STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—A gentleman of ability desires an engagement with a first-class establishment as Superintendent. Is well acquainted with construction, drawing, management, &c., and served a regular apprenticeship. The highest order of New-York and other references will be given; satisfactory reasons given for advertising. Address MONITOR, Box No. 4,588 Post-office, New-York.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF A HOUSE.—A MAN and wife wish the care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; will be highly recommended for honesty and cleanliness. Can be seen at No. 259 6th-av., near 21st-st., second floor; or address L. B., as above.

HIGHLY SCENTED
AMERICAN
TOOTH POWDER

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1862.

Dr. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 72 East 13th-st., New-York:
SIR: The case containing your far-famed Tooth-Powders has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH
ROACHES, CROTON AND BEDBUGS, RATS AND MICE? USE
LIPPMANN & BACHMAN'S
MAGNETIC MUSKCAT POWDERS;
The only articles in the world.
Principal Depôt, No. 544 Broadway.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 126 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ... New-York, May 27, 1862. ... have this day declared a Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. ... A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. E. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS. 7-3-10 TREASURY NOTES, ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES, AND AMERICAN GOLD Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York. Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE ... INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. NO. 179 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M. TO 1 P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 25 of the Laws of 1862, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1862. The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller. CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862. AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 26th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

James W. Otis,	Drake Mills,
Thomas ...	Josiah Lane,
Richard H. Blatchford,	Loton Civill,
Caleb Swan,	John Auchincloss,
Thomas W. Gale,	Oliver S. Carter,
Daniel R. Fearing,	Andrew Ritchie,
Charles Williams,	William Barton,
William Whitewright,	Oliver H. Shepard,
Cornelius McCoon,	James B. Johnston,
Wyllis Blackstone,	Sidney Brooks.
Joshua J. Henry.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, James W. Otis, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the Company. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY CO., New-York, May 27, 1862. NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st day of June next, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Treasurer, ... At the same time and place, the holders of the Certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the Coupon of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds due April 1, 1861, with interest from May 1, 1861, to June 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ONTARIO BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid. Dated at Utica, May 21, 1862. EDWARD A. WETMORE, Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, E. D., May 16, 1862. The annual election of Seven Directors of this Company, and of Three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d-st., on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next. The polls to be opened from 3 to 5 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 26 to June 3, both inclusive. By order C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election. HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862. ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $35,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton B. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates (Feb. 15, 1861,) to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., GENERAL OFFICES, BUFFALO, May 23, 1862. NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, due June 1, 1862, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce, in New-York. C. G. MILLER, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 28, 1862. THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company, June 1, will be paid on presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The Transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE TONTINE BUILDING, will be held in Room No. 1, therein, on MONDAY next, the 2d of June, at 12 o'clock M. FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Chairman, &c.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, MAY 16, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. B. BUCK, Cashier.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST MORTGAGES ON New-York City property, paying 7 per cent. interest. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 341 Broadway, between 10 and 11 A. M.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER—7.30 U. S. Treasury Notes and the first issue Demand Notes for dollars, bought and sold at the best rates, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st. CHARTERED 1854. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. ... R. LEE, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

NEW LOAN OFFICE.—P. & H. FRIDENBERG have opened a Loan Office under the Oriental Bank, corner of Grand-st. and the Bowery, under the name of the EAGLE LOAN OFFICE, and will advance liberally on diamonds, watches, jewelry, wearing apparel, fine furs, Winter goods, &c. Our office is in a new and fire-proof building, and fitted up with private office, cedar closets, &c. N. B. Gold watches and jewelry at private sale, at the advance cost.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 150 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. ... Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED ... until MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing, ... SADDLE-HORSES. To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 16½ hands high. MARES EXCLUDED. All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose. Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract. The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable. Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract. Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 10 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862. PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, nor less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to (Signed,) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard sts., PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1862. PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office until TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock M., to furnish thirty thousand (30,000) flannel sack coats or blouses, unlined, of the army pattern, to be made of army standard, (indigo blue wool dyed,) twilled flannel weighing five ounces to the yard of 27 inches, subject to the usual inspection. Proposals will state how soon the said coats can be delivered, as they are wanted at the earliest possible time. The award of these blouses was given on the 20th inst. to Mr. N. Gale, of Boston, on his bid, but he has since declined to enter into a contract for them; and hence the necessity for the renewal of this advertisement and consequent delay and injury to the public service. All bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Blouses," and be addressed to G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862. PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND WILL be received at this office until Monday, June 2, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of 500 (five hundred) army wagons, a pattern and specification of which can be seen on application at this office. They must be made of the best seasoned timber, and subject to a rigid inspection. The whole number to be delivered in this city within 15 (fifteen) days from date of letting. Bids will be received for the delivery of any number of these. Security will be required for the performance of the contracts, and the names of the proposed securities must be given in the bids, which shall be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862. PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application at this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1862. PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT Harrisburgh, Chicago, and Indianapolis, by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at those places respectively, until the 5th of June next, for the delivery on or before the 15th of that month, of two thousand five hundred cavalry horses at Perryville, Md.; one thousand five hundred at Chicago, and one thousand at Indianapolis—the horses to be sound, not less than six nor more than eight years old, nor less than fifteen hands high, of dark colors, and adapted to cavalry service. None will be received until they are inspected by an authorized agent of the Government. By order. E. S. SIBLEY, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard sts., PHILADELPHIA, May 2?, 1862. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday the 3d of June next, for furnishing twenty-two thousand tents d'Abri, or shelter tents, to be made of heavy cotton drill, or linen water-proof, like sample to be seen at this office, complete with guy-lines and loops. Bids will be received for the whole or any part of the above quantity, and bidders must state how soon they can be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal, subject to inspection. All bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Tent d'Abri," and be addressed to G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS AULD and AGNES, his wife, and others, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 17th day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being, in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, distant three hundred and fifteen (315) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, running thence southerly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, running thence westerly on a line parallel with the said southerly line of Twenty-fifth-street, fifteen (15) feet, thence northerly and on a line parallel with the Seventh-avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to Twenty-fifth-street, thence easterly and along the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, fifteen (15) feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises having part of the partition wall on either side. Dated May 6, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee. HULL & COWABLE, Plaintiff's Attorney. The above sale is hereby adjourned to June 5, 1862, at the same hour and place. Dated May 29, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That any persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, in this City, on the 2d day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and at the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 12th day of June, 1862. JOSEPH C. SKADEN, WILLIAM L. COLE, GILBERT PALMER, Commissioners. New-York, May 26, 1862.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River in the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M. JOSEPH C. SKADEN, WILLIAM L. COLE, GILBERT PALMER, Commissioners. New-York, May 26, 1862.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 128th and 129th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862. ARCHIBALD WATT, SARAH STARR, Administrators with the will annexed. ap5-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 81 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of October next. Dated New-York, March 26, 1862. M. M. HENDRICKS, ALFRED TOBIAS, ISAAC HENDRICKS, Executors. mr29-law6mS*

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1828,) REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST. TO NO. 29 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU. PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OF England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie, Paris, and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing. TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered. TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. *This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions.* Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 36 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, *Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published* the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 39 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

DR. F. HOLLICK—THE AUTHOR AND LECTURER on Parental Physiology; office No. 599 Broadway; hours from 10 till 3 daily, except Sundays. Post-office Box No. 3,606, New-York City. DR. HOLLICK'S CELEBRATED BOOK—The MARRIAGE GUIDE, contains everything physiological and medical relating to marriage and parental disabilities. Two hundredth edition, colored plates and wood cuts. Price $1. It will be sent free by post on sending the money and address to Dr. H., Box No. 3,606, New-York City.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutricious cracker (Davy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 210 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. THIERS' office, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 11 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW. SPRING STYLE "COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON," WITH CORRUGATED AXLES. PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter. Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles. FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or, REPOSITORY, No. 795 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

WAGON FOR SALE.—A LEATHER-TOP WAGON, City-built, and but little used, with pole and shafts. Inquire at PRIVATE STABLE, No. 109 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED, Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent, No. 60 Liberty-st., New-York.

PLANTS. PLANTS. Having a large lot of splendid roses, verbenas, petunias, &c., left after the Spring sales, I will sell, this week, at auction prices, to close the business by 1st of June. The plants are in the very best of order, being grown for the City retail trade. W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, 30th-st. and Broadway.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR—In DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 35 7th-av., corner 13th-st. One quarter lessons $10. Private lessons $15. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. DUMAR.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR. SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson. PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook. ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie. AUSTRALASIAN. These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage....$130. Second Cabin Passage....75.
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage....$110. Second Cabin Passage....60.

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4. EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11. PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18. AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25. CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2. ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9. SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16. Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST. FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER. THE STEAMSHIP MARION, J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails. For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION. Return tickets to London and back: First-class....$160. Third-class....60.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows: CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY, May 31. KANGAROO....SATURDAY, June 7. CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 14. and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends. These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer. For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on SATURDAY, May 31. Price of passage in First Cabin....$95@$135. According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal. Third Cabin....$30@$50. With very superior accommodations. Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement. No berth secured until paid for. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents. *Plans of the ship* may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Jun 7, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON. taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21. Passage money to Nassau....$45. Passage money to Havana....60. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in., and 1½in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TERMINUS. GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE. TICKETS 10 CENTS. From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and Fashion Course Depot. GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars. J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R. Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset. At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport. At 6 P. M., for Hempstead. On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:26 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, passenger train leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer, MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6¾, and Newburgh at 7½ A. M.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE CHEAP—THE little steamboat ROTARY, suitable for a passenger ferryboat, or for a pleasure yacht. She is 70 feet in length, 12 feet in breadth, and 4 feet in depth, and is 34 4-95th tons Custom-house measurement. For further particulars inquire of H. L. MARTIN, Jersey City freight dépôt; or of P. W. MARTIN, Jr., Centre-st. freight dépôt, Newark, N. J.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. SATURDAY EVENING, May 31. FAREWELL NIGHT OF MISS BATEMAN. POSITIVELY HER LAST APPEARANCE. LAST NIGHT OF HER GREAT ENGAGEMENT. Madame STRAKOSCH. Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI. Mr. EDWARD HOLLENHAUER. Master WILLIE BARNESMORE PAPE. In a GRAND MUSICAL MELANGE. Mrs. H. L. Bateman's great tragedy of GERALDINE. Miss BATEMAN, Mr. BATEMAN, J. W. WALLACK, Jr., EDWIN ADAMS, Mr. DAVIDGE, Mrs. W. R. BLAKE, Mrs. CHANFRAU, and the entire Company. PROGRAMME OF THE MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, For which the celebrated artists named therein have so kindly volunteered:
"Kathleen Mavourneen"....Mad. STRAKOSCH
"Amour Polka"—Musio....Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI
"Dreamy Sounds of Wigwam Life"—Fantasia Characteristic....ED. HOLLENHAUER
"Echo Song"....Miss CARLOTTA PATTI
"Prayer"—Moses in Egypt—Thalberg....Master WILLIE B. PAPE
"Duett"—Solo....Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI and Mad. STRAKOSCH
Doors open at 7½; Box-book open all day. Prices unchanged.

WALLACK'S. BENEFIT OF MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES. TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY,) NEVER ACTED, Douglas Jerrold's celebrated five-act Comedy, TIME WORKS WONDERS, with the following great cast:
Felix Goldthumb....Mr. Lester Wallack
Goldthumb....Mr. Blake
Sir Gilbert Norman....Mr. Charles Fisher
Professor Truffles....Mr. Mark Smith
Clarence Norman....Mr. Reynolds
Bantam....Mr. Young
Olevi....Mr. Norton
Jugby....Mr. G. Holland
Robert....Mr. Browne
Florentine....Mrs. Hoey
Bessy Tulip....Miss Henriques
Miss Tucker....Mrs. Vernon
Mrs. Goldthumb....Mrs. John Sefton
Chicken....Miss Crocker
MONDAY, June 2—Mr. Mark Smith's benefit. Last night of the *LOVE CHASE.* TUESDAY—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND. (Last time.) WEDNESDAY—Benefit of Miss Fanny Morant. Only night of WIVES AS THEY WERE AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE. THURSDAY—Last night of a CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE. FRIDAY—Last time, EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT. SATURDAY—Only night of the FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME. In rehearsal—THE LITTLE TREASURE, and RURAL FELICITY.

WALLACK'S. LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY MORANT, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4. First and only night of Mrs. Inchbald's standard comedy. WIVES AS THEY WERE, AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE. Box Book now open.

WALLACK'S. MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES Begs to inform her friends and the public that her FIRST BENEFIT Since her first appearance on the stage will take place on SATURDAY, May 31, On which occasion will be presented, for the first time here, Douglas Jerrold's five-act Comedy, TIME WORKS WONDERS. Cast to the entire strength of the splendid company. Box book now open.

WALLACK'S. Mr. MARK SMITH'S BENEFIT. MONDAY, June 2. Eighth and last time of the LOVE CHASE. Box-book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Seventh week of the Magnificent Operatic Spectacle of THE ENCHANTRESS. STELLA....MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS. whose superb vocalization has created a complete FURORE OF ADMIRATION. ANNETTI GALETTI, the GREAT TERPSICHOREAN ARTIST of the day. Mr. Peter Richings....as....Dr. Mathanasius. New Scenery, Novel Mechanism, Gorgeous Costumes, Splendid Dances, Full Chorus, Enlarged Orchestra. The spectacle will be produced EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. Admission 50 cents; family circle 25 cents.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!: At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency. Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects. Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE. Lessee, Director and Manager....FOX. THE DRAGON KNIGHT. THE FELON'S DREAM; OR JACK SHEPPARD IN FRANCE. THE BOTTLE IMP.

SWISS BELL-RINGERS—SECOND WEEK. THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL-PLAYERS, Will continue their concerts EVERY EVENING this week, at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. A Grand Matinée SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

SPORTING.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB will take place on THURSDAY, the 5th day of June prox. A steamboat will be furnished by the Club for the exclusive use of the members, and will leave from the foot of Morton-st. at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day. Members who have not received their tickets may obtain them on application to the Treasurer, No. 16 Wall-st. H. MORTON, Secretary N. Y. Y. C.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, 1862.—The steamboat JOHN BIRKBECK, provided by the Club for the use of the Regatta Committee and the Press, will leave the foot of Morton-st. on THURSDAY, June 5, at 10½ A. M. Tickets, $1; a limited number of which will be issued. Apply to CHAS. H. HASWELL, No. 6 Bowling-green, or on board on the morning of the Regatta.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues; also, flagging sidewalks in Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, and both sides of Sixth and Seventh avenues, from half-way between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets to Fifty-ninth-street; also, both sides of said Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice. CHAS. MONELL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors. OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 27, 1862.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All persons interested are invited to be present. TERENCE FARLEY, CHAS. J. CHIPP, IRA A. ALLEN, PETER MITCHELL, HENRY SMITH, Committee of Board of Aldermen. WM. ORTON, MORGAN JONES, THOS. STEVENSON, JOHN HOGAN, ALEX. KEECH, Committee of Board of Councilmen.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, S. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. NEW AND MAGNIFICENT DRAMA; Romantic and Sensational, with New Scenery, Music, &c., entitled ADELAIDE OF DRESDEN; OR, THE SEVEN ESCAPES. THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK. THIS EVENING AT 7½ O'CL'K. It is produced by the entire strength of the Company. ... a beautiful and accomplished vocalist, appears in a popular song at each performance. LITTLE BOBBY, ONLY 5 YEARS OLD, THE CHAMPION JIG DANCER of the world. COMMODORE NUTT! The smallest man of his age in the world. The renowned $30,000 NUTT! at all hours, and at intervals given. VARIETY OF INTERESTING PERFORMANCES, songs, dances, military drill, &c., &c. Also to be seen at all hours THE QUAKER, OR WOODEN GUN from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va., THE GREAT LIVING WHALE, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION, LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, &c. Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts. GREAT BABY-SHOW—TIME CHANGED. Opens MONDAY, June 2, instead of TUESDAY, June 3. $2,000 distributed in premiums. The list is closed, as one hundred of the most beautiful babies living are engaged, beside twins, triplets and fat babies.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. Doors open at 7½, to begin at 8 o'clock. TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK. The performance will commence with the beautiful Drama, the OLD GUARD. Will conclude with the BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE, THE ELVES; OR, THE STATUE BRIDE. NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES.

RAREY, THE GREAT HORSE TAMER—HIS LAST APPEARANCE, AND ONLY CONVERSATIONAL MATINÉE, Previous to his quitting New-York, COOPER INSTITUTE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 31. Doors open at 2 o'clock. Performance commences at 3½. *Upon this occasion,* Mr. J. S. RAREY begs leave to inform the public that he will be happy to reply to ALL QUESTIONS which may be addressed to him by ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN RESPECTING HIS MODE OF MANAGING AND TAMING THE HORSE. A special opportunity is offered to ladies on this occasion to send in horses possessing any vice, and to be instructed in their proper management. NO RESERVED SEATS. Price to any part of the hall....50 cents.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country. GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured. A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments on favorable terms. ... Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $175 to $250. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $60, $75, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 9th-st., corner of 4th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. ... BROADWAY.—Nearly seven years' successful experience. Supplied with competent teachers gratuitously, and accomplished teachers with engagements. References—Wm. H. Wells, Esq., Appleton & Co., Harper Bros., Barnes & Burr, Prof. Phelps and many others. Wanted—A lady teacher of English and music; a gent. of mathematics and military tactics, salary $600; also, a gent. for French and music. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

TWO LADIES HAVING A SELECT school in a pleasant country village near New-York, would take two or three children to board and educate on reasonable terms. Address can be obtained at No. 257 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—GENTLEMAN FOR English branches and vocal music, in the City; salary, $550 and a home; personal interview required within three days. Another, for same branches; salary, $400. French lady, for one of the oldest and best female seminaries in New-York, to begin in September. Also, first-class female artist, for same establishment. Also, French lady, to teach music in a female college. We have several other orders for the Autumn session. Apply, in person, to G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, Agents for Schools, No. 596 Broadway, front room.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

SANITARY COMMISSION.—THE UNITED States Sanitary Commission will open an office for the transaction of its local business at No. 498 Broadway, second floor, on MONDAY, the 26th instant. It proposes to centralize at this office all information that can be obtained from Governmental and other sources, concerning the departure and arrival of transports having sick and wounded troops aboard; to keep a record of sick and wounded soldiers arriving at this port, and of the disposition made of them; to act as a medium of communication among the local Associations for the relief of the sick in transit, and to cooperate with the United States military and medical authorities here, in the transportation, reception and distribution of patients from the army. Medical students, desirous of acting as dressers on the transports in service of the Commission, will please report at this office, enter their names and address, with reference to their medical preceptors, and the notice they require when called to serve. Male nurses, volunteering their services on the transports, will register their names at this office, with address and references, and notice required by them. Surgeons and physicians seeking information in regard to the public service, or wishing to volunteer in emergencies, will apply at this office. All persons having business with the Commission will apply in person to the Superintendent in charge, between 9 A. M. and 11 P. M. The Executive Committee of the Sanitary Commission will usually meet at the office, between 3 and 4 P. M., daily. The expenses of the Commission are very heavy. The present month has cost it not less than $30,000, mostly in the purchase of hospital supplies for the army in Virginia and the Southwest. It is believed that this expenditure has saved a thousand lives, at least, in Virginia alone. Contributions are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to G. T. Strong, No. 68 Wall-st. The various Hospitals and Soldiers' Relief Associations of the City are invited to report before noon of every day what number of beds are vacant in their several establishments. The following articles of hospital clothing and supplies are urgently wanted by the Commission, and may be sent to the "Women's Central Association of Relief," No. 10 Cooper Institute:

CLOTHING.
Sheets, greatly wanted.
Cotton shirts, greatly wanted.
Cotton drawers, greatly wanted.
Cotton socks, greatly wanted.
Cotton (not woolen) wrappers, wanted.
Flannel bandages, wanted.

SUPPLIES.
Jellies, tea, spirits, wines, farinaceous food, condensed milk, preserved meats and desiccated vegetables, Boston crackers, beef extract, tea by the cargo.

The prodigious demand of the last month, during which more than a hundred thousand articles of clothing (besides other supplies) have been issued by the Commission to the sick and wounded, in the army of the Potomac alone, (and probably a much larger amount in the Western and other Departments) has reduced our stock, and although 600 cases have been received at the Washington dépôt since April 25, the demand is much greater than the supply. A special regard to the specified *list* in this advertisement is besought on the part of those sending supplies. To this is to be added a new and unexpected want—that of cast-off outer clothing—coats, pantaloons, vests, to clothe soldiers who have lost or so fouled their uniforms as to be unable to leave the hospitals on shore without fresh clothing. NEW-YORK, May 23, 1862. HENRY W. BELLOWS, Pres't. GEORGE T. STRONG, Treas'r, No. 68 Wall-st. THOS. H. FAILE, Jr., Superintendent of the N. Y. Agency of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

[Continued from First Page.]

A. B. Legert, Co. B, 3d N.Y.
[illegible] Lisher, Co. G, 9th N.Y.
[illegible], Co. A, 14th N.Y.
[illegible] Berger, Co. B, 7th N.Y.
[illegible] Bower, Co. H, 21st N.Y.
A. G. [illegible], 3d Sergt., Co. D, 3d Connecticut.
H. H. Richmond, Co. C, 9th New-York.
W. F. [illegible], Co. A, 3d R.I.
[illegible] McDevitt, seaman.
[illegible] McEnnerny, seaman.
[illegible] Moran, seaman.
[illegible] McDermott, seaman.
[illegible] McBride, seaman.
[illegible]
Lewis Parry, [illegible] U.S.S. Union.
[illegible] Palmer, U.S.S. Union.
[illegible] Pearson, mess-boy, U.S.S. Union.
Sam'l Perry, Co. B, 33d N.Y.
[illegible] Price, Co. B, 33d N.Y.
Hugh Smith, seaman.
Chas. H. Smith, coal passer.
Charles Sigler, seaman.
Samuel Sigler, Q'rmaster.
[illegible] Shoemaker, seaman.
[illegible] Stratton, team'r, 7th Conn.
C. Sheard, bug'r, E, 11th N.Y.
[illegible], Co. B, 9th N.Y.
[illegible] Summelsberger, Co. A, 9th New-York.
J. Sullivan, Co. I, 9th N.Y.
[illegible] Singer, Co. H, 1st Conn.
[illegible] Smith, Co. C, 38th N.Y.
[illegible] Sheppard, Co. F, 38th New-York.
Frank Richmond, Co. H, 38th N.Y.
W. B. Racor, Co. G, 14th N.Y.
B. Rogers, Co. H, 3d N.J.
J. F. Rogers, Co. F, 11th N.Y.
[illegible] Reynolds, Co. B, 3d Ct.
[illegible] Rhodes, Co. F, 3d R.I.
[illegible] Robinson, Co. H, 38th N.Y.
W. F. Ryan, [illegible], 3d R.I.
[illegible] Robinson, Co. F, 38th N.Y.
J. Reardon, Co. C, 9th N.Y.
J. Schimmelpfennig, Co. G, 38th N.Y.
[illegible], Co. B, 3d Art.
John W. Ecritt, Co. A, 3d N.J.
Robt. Earle, Co. A, 3d N.Y.
W. Barnes, Co. C, 27th N.Y.
W. Bleydensburg, Co. B, 14th N.Y.
J. Blauvelt, Co. A, 3d N.Y.
J. Brady, Co. A, 79th N.Y.
Thos. Berry, Co. I, 27th N.Y.
Corp. H. O. Bixby, Co. H, 1st N.Y.
Sergt. Wm. H. Boyce, 71st N.Y.
H. Wilson, Co. B, 7th N.Y.
Wm. Tedd, Co. K, 38th N.Y.
R. Tapp, Co. E, 3d N.Y.
Corp. J. Seamans, Co. G, 1st R.I.
Sergt. H. M. Stewart, Co. C, 14th N.Y.
J. Simmons, Co. K, 27th N.Y.
[illegible], Co. A, 46th N.Y.
[illegible] Vater, Co. A, 46th N.Y.
[illegible] Vanderhoff, Co. F, 3d N.Y.
Wm. Van Valkenburg, Co. F, 38th New-York.
H. Webster, Corp., Co. I, 29th New-York.
—— Vandergriff, Co. D, 9th New-York.
[illegible] Wallace, Co. G, 9th N.Y.
T. Wilkinson, Co. B, 3d Conn.
[illegible] Williamson, Co. A, 3d N.J.
[illegible] Welch, Co. C, 7th N.Y.
W. C. Woolstencroft, Co. G, 38th New-York.
[illegible] Whitpen, Co. A, 71st N.Y.
[illegible], Co. D, 38th N.Y.
[illegible] Wright, Co. F, 27th N.Y.
[illegible] Winchler, Co. D, 38th N.Y.
[illegible] Wood, Co. F, 3d Conn.

H. Martin, 3d cook.
E. McGrath, Co. A, 9th N.Y.
F. Martin, Co. E, 9th N.Y.
Jas. McNulty, Co. F, 9th N.Y.
—— Mulrooney, 9th N.Y.
P. McGovern, Co. A, 3d N.Y.
J. Moran, Co. H, 9th N.Y.
J. McGuire, Co. F, 3d N.Y.
Geo. McKean, Co. D, 9th N.Y.
Geo. Moran, Co. H, 7th N.Y.
S. McIntire, Co. E, 9th N.Y.
Geo. Mason, Co. G, 3d N.Y.
P. McCormick, Co. H, 3d N.Y.
A. Morrow, Co. C, 3d N.Y.
John Hemper, Co. I, 27th N.Y.
George Piggott, Co. H, 13th New-York.
W. Piggott, Co. H, 13th N.Y.
C. A. Paris, Co. C, 71st N.Y.
L. Powers, Co. I, 27th N.Y.
J. Quigan, Co. I, 79th N.Y.
J. Ryre, Co. C, 9th N.Y.
J. H. Murray, Co. H, 11th N.Y.
A. McGrath, Co. H, 9th N.Y.
T. McNichols, Co. G, 9th N.Y.
Jas. Murphy, Co. B, 9th N.Y.
Wm. Morris, Co. B, 9th N.J.
H. Tentsberg, Co. B, 9th N.J.
D. Mooney, Co. B, 3d N.Y.
C. Mather, Co. C, 41st N.Y.
J. McGrath, Co. H, 9th N.Y.
H. H. Pearson, Co. A, 3d N.J.
C. W. Platt, Co. D, 27th N.Y.
Joseph Payte, Co. F, 3d Conn.
E. Tompkins, Co. G, 71st N.Y.
W. Y. Thoborn, Co. B, 1 Cav.
F. Trowbridge, Co. B, 1 Cav.
S. A. Tyack, Co. I, 11th N.Y.
S. H. Simmons, Co. F, 1st R.I.
H. M. Stroud, Co. B, 3d N.Y.
B. Sweeney, Co. F, 38th N.Y.
W. Schieim, Co. H, 3d Conn.
J. Shaughnessy, Co. H, 9th New-York.
D. G. Shipper, Co. B, 3d R.I.
H. Stafford, Co. G, 1st R.I.
H. Stone, Co. E, 14th R.I.
W. Savage, Co. I, 3d N.Y.
G. W. Smith, Co. H, 71st N.Y.
G. E. Smith, Co. D, 11th N.Y.
G. A. Stetson, Co. G, 3d R.I.
J. Stemler, Co. E, 71st N.Y.
L. T. Rogers, Third Sergeant Co. F, 3d R.I.
A. F. Smith, Co. F, 3d R.I.
S. W. Snow, Co. C, 1st R.I.
D. Small, Co. I, 11th N.Y.
T. Smith, Co. A, 27th N.Y.
J. Stephenson, Co. C, 38th N.Y.
D. Shorten, Co. B, 9th N.Y.
L. Smith, Co. B, 41st N.Y.
A. Strauss, Co. C, 21st N.Y.
T. Theban, Co. D, 9th N.Y.
B. Quinn, Co. E, 9th N.Y.
F. Tweedy, Co. I, 79th N.Y.
W. Delbitz, Co. C, 14th N.Y.
C. W. Devinger, Co. E, 14th N.Y.
O. Denhoe, Co. F, 9th N.Y.
J. Forbes, Co. C, 9th N.Y.
J. Gaynor, Co. I, 9th N.Y.
T. Kehoe, Co. H, 9th N.Y.
Leon Lavery, Co. I, 3d N.Y.
S. Lithgow, Co. C, 9th N.Y.
H. Bilsby, Co. F, 13th N.Y.
H. Brown, 20th N.Y.
C. Bean, Co. C, R.I.
Corp. G. Theary, Co. F, 14th N.Y.
Corp. L. S. Townsend, 3d N.Y.
C. Vedder, Co. H, 13th N.Y.
W. Welch, Co. H, 27th N.Y.
T. H. Wheeler, Co. I, 27th N.Y.
P. Waters, Co. K, 38th N.Y.
J. Werkmeister, Co. E, 41st N.Y.
H. S. Wells, Co. K, 27th N.Y.
D. Wilmott, 7th Conn.
W. Wier, Co. B, 38th N.Y.
A. Wilder, Co. E, 38th N.Y.
C. F. Young, Co. C, 27th N.Y.
J. H. Morton, Co. C, 29th New-York.
A. Pepper, Co. F, 12th N.Y.
J. Zimmermann, Co. E, 11th New-York.
W. O. Van Horn, Co. D, 14th New-York.
L. H. Williams, Co. D, 39th New-York.
J. F. Wilkinson, Co. D, 3d Rhode Island.
L. J. Wiggins, Co. E, 14th New-York.
J. Warner, Co. D, 14th N.Y.
J. H. Wise, Co. C, 14th N.Y.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Further Particulars Relative to the Retreat of Gen. Banks.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE LOSSES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, May 29, 1862.

I heard from eye-witnesses some interesting incidents of Gen. BANKS' retreat from Strasburgh; among them, for example, a woman in Williamsport shooting three of our men from her window as they passed through the street, and then being shot dead herself by the Captain of the men, when he could forbear no longer; but events succeed so rapidly, and so change their locality, that the facts and places which have made the pulse of the whole nation bound a few days ago, are now old and almost rubbed out of the memory. Yet a single word. The story the public has been told of the rebel flag of truce to throw Col. KENLY off his guard, and to get within pistol shot of him, and the black flag, is confirmed to my satisfaction. The number of the regiment returned up to Tuesday, as I was told by a person I would not hesitate to trust in ordinary matters, is so incredibly small that I cannot repeat it without comment. Forty-five is the number given. The disaster has had the effect to fire, not to dampen, the spirit of the friends of the brave fallen of the First Maryland. One hundred and fifty men were recruited in Baltimore on Tuesday, and I am informed the regiment now numbers 300 men. Col. KENLY's brother came up here yesterday on his way to endeavor to get possession of his brother's body. He believed that the Colonel was ruthlessly murdered in the ambulance to which he had been carried wounded.

Two civilians, who accompanied the retreat of Gen. BANKS, told me that from Strasburgh to Winchester it was something of a rout, but that afterwards all was in good order. The rebels followed to about two miles this side of Martinsburgh, and had forces lying in ambush in the woods on both sides of the way, firing upon our troops as they passed, almost the entire distance. It is denied that the loss of the fifty wagons is attributable at all to the panic among the negro teamsters. The rebels waited in ambush until the train had nearly passed, and then dashed out upon the rear portion, or near the rear, some of the extreme rear escaping.

I betake me now to current events and interests.

The magnificent wooded, rock-ribbed hills, environing us here, are put to the base use of covering rebels, principally cavalry, in unguessed numbers. A few nights ago, lights were seen along the ridge of Loudon Heights, rising rugged and perpendicular across the Shenandoah, directly opposite and close to our village. One or two small forts are erected, although no batteries have yet been planted, and two companies of First Maryland Home Brigade, sent up Tuesday night to hunt the guerrillas out, were set upon by a party of Ashby's Cavalry—as is supposed—from ambush, and made to fly, with the loss of Sergt. [illegible], killed, and with bullet holes through caps and clothes of other men. Our men were at the disadvantage of knowing nothing of the roads and paths, even in the daytime, and they were caught as they were going through a cut in the hill, and fired down upon from both sides of the road at once. A heavy battery occasionally throws a shell into the woods of Loudon Heights, and sometimes rebels are seen running through the woods like disturbed rats, thereat.

I have cause to know that a vigilant eye is kept out after spies in this camp. Yesterday a sergeant, accompanied with two men carrying fixed bayonets, tapped your correspondent on the shoulder and said, "Look here, I want you to go with me," and marched me off three blocks to the Provost Marshal's office. The official there began to question me. I asked him what was the object of his questions. He informed me that they had orders to "arrest all suspicious-looking persons!" I suggested that my passes would answer his purpose, perhaps. He looked at them, pronounced them sufficient, explained the necessity for the rigidity, that the place was full of spies, and I bowed myself out, minus any apology for being virtually called a suspicious-looking person. At least six times that day, in the field, on road and in street, I was stopped and examined. This morning, however, I felt somewhat recompensed for my yesterday's experience in seeing another of your correspondents, Mr. ARMSTRONG, and a correspondent of the Herald, Mr. EVERETT, brought in prisoners into the presence of the General commanding the post as spies! "Misery loves company!" And the glory of the fun was, they were not possessed of any military pass, on the [illegible] of which the General [illegible] take official cognizance, and he [illegible] informed [illegible] private letters were [illegible] genuine, he should keep him. They wanted to go on farther to Gen. BANKS; but here they were obliged to stay and give up their company for a few hours. Civilians are not expected to understand these things, and I'll not stop to explain. There is something in being a monopolist of a little knowledge.

Everything is quiet here this morning. The enemy that menaced us yesterday, has apparently stopped to think whether it is best.

Gen. BANKS is in good spirits. His troops ditto, and well recovered from their late fatigue. J. B.

FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

WILLIAMSPORT, Wednesday, May 28.

It is anything but gratifying to the correspondent, who labors and toils day and night to obtain and lay before the country the earliest and most important news of the war, to know that his reports are considered contraband by somebody, and consequently suppressed. Comment upon this course, however, is unnecessary, as the readers of the Associated Press reports are now aware of what has been concealed concerning this column, and can properly estimate the leading causes of the disastrous retreat from the Valley of Virginia. It is no longer contraband to state that from the hour of recall from the pursuit of JACKSON beyond Harrisonburgh, and the "gobbling up" of all Gen. BANKS' army except two small infantry brigades, fourteen guns, and two regiments of comparatively inexperienced cavalry, that every officer was firmly imbued with the belief that, should JACKSON and EWELL combine to assail us, we were completely at their mercy.

It must not be supposed that all the force above-mentioned could be concentrated to repulse the enemy in case of an attack. At least one-half of the infantry force were required for special service, such as guarding trains of wagons, bridges, railroads, etc., while the cavalry were required to be continually on the scout to guard against surprise.

When your correspondent temporarily left camp at Strasburgh on the Sunday previous to the bloody affair at Front Royal, it was known that hordes of guerrillas were swarming the mountains and valleys of the north and south fork of the Shenandoah on our rear and flanks, but no indications could be obtained of any contemplated attack. Still, the very weakness of our army, would, if known to the rebel commanders, be sufficient to induce an onslaught with even equal numbers. No favorable responses having been received from Washington as to reinforcements, an officer was specially dispatched thither to lay the case before the War Department in person, but before completing his duties, news came of the attack at Front Royal, and, a few hours later, of the retreat of Gen. BANKS' entire army toward Maryland.

At the hotel in Front Royal, on the night of the 18th, your correspondent saw an accomplished prostitute who has figured largely in the rebel cause; and, having seen her but a short time previous at Martinsburgh, her presence at Front Royal, at a time when the rebels were surrounding it, induced suspicions that she meant mischief. She was pointed out to the military commanders there, and her arrest advised. It is now known that she was the bearer of an extensive correspondence between the rebels inside and outside of our lines. I have the following statement from an officer who participated in the battle at Front Royal:

"After you left Front Royal, BELLE BOYD made a trip to Winchester, in company with a cavalry officer. While there she was arrested by the military authorities, but, with her usual adroitness and assumed innocence, she got clear of any charge of treachery, and returned to Front Royal again. An hour previous to the attack on Col. KENLEY, BELLE went out on a rise of ground south of the town, and was seen to wave her handkerchief toward the point from which the centre of the attack was made."

Your correspondent cannot vouch for the strict accuracy of all the foregoing—but undeniable proof exists here of her treason. BELLE now reposes on her laurels in the Confederate camp.

The first intelligence of the attack on Front Royal was brought to Winchester by one of the Ira Harris Guard, and was telegraphed to Gen. BANKS, at Strasburgh, by Capt. FLAGG, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A. But fifteen minutes elapsed after the rebels were discovered before Col. KENLEY's command was completely surrounded. The details of the murderous affair, having been published, are omitted in this letter.

The large quantities of medicines and surgeons' instruments, and hospital stores at Winchester, were destroyed by Medical Purveyor BAXTER while the enemy were in town. Dr. BAXTER passed through a storm of balls and shells, and was several times fired on from the Taylor House, where he had boarded for weeks.

COLLIS' Zouaves d'Afrique; a battalion of Ira Harris Guard, under Col. DEFORREST; Capt. HAMPTON, of the Pittsburgh Battery, a few of his men, and a small body of infantry, were cut off by the main body of the enemy, between Middletown and Winchester.

The whole force consisted of less than one thousand men. The Zouaves and cavalry had been detailed to destroy the bridges after our retreat. Capt. HAMPTON, after securing his guns, went to the rear to bring off his battery-wagon and forge. Finding their retreat cut off, they retraced the road to Strasburgh. Several times HAMPTON checked pursuit by the enemy's cavalry by mounting a stove-pipe on his carriage, and placing it in position till the infantry had passed ahead. The *ruse* was not discovered by the enemy. Reaching Strasburgh, this force collected thirty-five abandoned wagons loaded with commissary stores. Thence they took the mountain road North, and, by a circuitous route, came in sight of Winchester only to find themselves in the enemy's rear. Taking the road to Bath, followed by a battalion of rebel cavalry, they finally reached the Potomac, near Hancock, and reached here last night, with but small loss. On one occasion the Zouaves (only about 70 in number) kept at bay for a quarter of an hour a brigade of the enemy, and perhaps saved the whole force. The Zouaves are Gen. BANKS' Body Guard, and appear to have been well selected for such an important duty. The following is their loss: Killed, Jaques Laurier, Wm. McLane, James M. Britton; wounded, Chas. Pedelaw; missing, none. At Hancock the Zouaves found secreted, and brought off, six cases of rifles.

Less than 50 wagons, out of about 500, including many considered worthless by Gen. SHIELDS, when he left this column, have been lost; and the enemy have derived but little benefit from what was abandoned on the road. A large amount of old camp equipage, turned over to the Quartermaster, was burnt. One of the principal acquisitions by the enemy was between 800 and 1,000 European rifles, left there by Gen. SHIELDS when he joined Gen. BANKS' command. The safety of so large a portion of our transportation and stores is undoubtedly attributable to the experience of Capt. HOLABIRD, Chief Quartermaster, and Capt. BECKWITH, Chief Commissary.

Brig.-Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD, late Surgeon under ANDERSON at Fort Sumter, and afterward Inspector-General under Gen. ROSECRANS, in Western Virginia, has been appointed to the First Brigade of Gen. WILLIAMS' Division, recently commanded by Col. DONNELLY.

Messengers just report (3 P. M.) heavy firing between Harper's Ferry and Charlestown. Our pickets on the Virginia side of the Potomac, have been driven by a superior force of the enemy.

PARTIAL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The following is the official list of the killed, wounded and missing in the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment. It is supposed that a large number in the list of missing have made their escape, and crossed the Potomac River at other points, but have not yet returned to their regiment.

Names of non-commissioned officers and privates killed, wounded and missing in the action at Front Royal:

COMPANY B—CAPT. D. M. LANE.

Serg. W. P. Brown, miss'g.	Corp. Jacob Zinser, miss'g.
Serg. W. J. Sloan, missing.	Corp. C. B. Talmadge, mis.
Serg. E. T. Mercer, mis'g.	Corp. W. McMahon, mis.
Corp. J. P. Lewis, missing.	Drm. I. R. Bullock, mis.
Corp. C. Schubert, miss'g.	

Privates.

Aug. Bakeoven, missing.	Wm. Shannon, missing.
Daniel Boyce, missing.	David Stein, missing.
Walt. Burnwood, missing.	John Sullivan, missing.
Jas. Casner, missing.	Wm. Sellers, missing.
Geo. Collins, missing.	Israel Gries, missing.
John Cavenaugh, missing.	Israel R. Hunter, missing.
Wm. D. Cassidy, missing.	Jacob Hardy, missing.
Chas. Duffy, missing.	David S. Harps, missing.
John Dougherty, missing.	Joseph Hoskins, missing.
John E. Eckert, missing.	W. E. Hawkins, missing.
Joseph Foster, missing.	Joseph Isley, missing.
Geo. Erce, missing.	J. A. J. Johnson, missing.
David Gillian, killed.	John Jardine, missing.
John H. Paul, missing.	Chas. H. Letford, son of the Adjutant, missing.
Richard Parsons, missing.	Chas. Lafferty, missing.
Henry Rice, missing.	Wm. E. Olmstead, miss'g.
Geo. Schaffer, missing.	Thos. Ottey, missing.
Thos. Lemmon, missing.	W. Sewell, son of the Chaplain.
John Liebeck, missing.	Wm. Trout, missing.
Robt. Cammel, missing.	Abel Taylor, missing.
Adam Matsinger, missing.	Casper Warner, missing.
John McCrea, missing.	Oliver H. Wood, missing.
Howard Mullen, killed.	Francis Wylie, missing.
Lewis McNelly, missing.	
Michael McGowan, mis'g.	
Wm. McDonal, missing.	

COMPANY C.

No return received yet. Only seven privates have reported to the regiment.

Names of non-commissioned officers and privates killed, wounded and missing in the action at Winchester, Va., Sunday, May 25, 1862:

COMPANY A.

Sergt. W. Buchanan, m'g.	Corp. C. Heinsbold, miss'g.
Corp. P. Gallagher, m'g.	

Privates.

James Allen, missing.	Wm. Whittaker, missing.
Charles Brown, missing.	Benj. F. Sandey, missing.
Matthew Dorman, missing.	Louis Shaffer, missing.
Thomas Gibson, missing.	William Saivers, missing.
John Gilney, missing.	M. Standback, missing.
John Hudson, missing.	F. M. Statzell, missing.
James Kellam, missing.	John Tooney, missing.
W. McManamon, missing.	Charles Stark, missing.
John Raboy, missing.	Joseph Wilson, missing.
William J. Rowan, wounded slightly.	

COMPANY C.

Corporal Eli Boyle, missing.

Privates.

John Kille, missing.	Henry Nagle, missing.
Anthony Lynch, missing.	James Phillips, missing.
Joseph Miller, missing.	Joseph Strang, missing.
John Money, missing.	John Tierney, missing.
James McColgan, missing.	Michael Welsh, missing.
James McCarter, missing.	Joseph Ziegefus, missing.
Albert Maskins, wounded.	

COMPANY D.

Corp. J. C. Bell, missing.	Cor. B. Fellbrook, wound.
Corp. R. J. Wilson, miss'g.	Drum. S. Ashford, miss'g.

Privates.

Wash. Amos, missing.	Wm. McPeak, missing.
Daniel Foos, missing.	Rob. Thompson, missing.
Michael Gillis, missing.	Cornelius Toy, missing.
Bernard Mannagan, miss'g.	John Taylor, missing.

COMPANY E.

Corporals.

Wm. H. Moore, missing.	William Bochs, missing.
Wm. Cromley, missing.	

Privates.

Robert Brown, missing.	Dennis Lannin, missing.
Christian Bichler, missing.	Thos. Mansfield, missing.
John Calhoun, missing.	Chas. Pomroy, missing.
Jacob Clavey, missing.	Henry Pepper, missing.
Robt. Callahan, missing.	Geo. Richmond, missing.
John Cousin, missing.	Hugh Riddle, missing.
Wm. Dunn, missing.	Thos. Sheeran, missing.
John Damon, missing.	John Taylor, missing.
John Humes, missing.	Richard Vickray, missing.
John Ibaugh, missing.	Frederick Voss, missing.
Matthias Kelly, missing.	Wm. Vandegrift, missing.

COMPANY F.

1st Ser. J. T. Brown, miss'g.	Corp. J. Downey, missing.

Privates.

Casper Shuller, missing.	George Harman, missing.
James Burns, missing.	William King, missing.
Geo. Friend, missing.	Frank Haslitt, missing.
Charles Giltroy, missing.	Robert Bankert, missing.
Jacob Hindermire, missing.	Casper Shaw, missing.

COMPANY H.

Sergeant Anthony E. Thomas, missing.

Privates.

Samuel Gaylord, missing.	Woods Karr, missing.
Edward Callahan, miss'g.	Henry Lewis, missing.
Wm. Dobson, missing.	Lawrence McGrail, m'g.
Andrew Haas, missing.	James McGrail, missing.
Frederick Hicks, missing.	Jeremiah Sullivan, miss'g.
Jno. F. A. Hooper, miss'g.	James E. Shannon, miss'g.
Samuel Jacobs, missing.	Robt. Wallace, missing.
Geo. Kochersperger, m'g.	

COMPANY I.

Sergt. Summerkamp, m'g.	Corp. Wm. Haydock, m'g.
Sergt. De Bow, missing.	Fifer Geo. Higgins, miss'g.
Corp. Mountain, miss'g.	

Privates.

Wm. Allheiser, missing.	Patrick McKeys, missing.
Francis Fritz, missing.	John Steward, missing.
John Holcroft, missing.	John Toohey, missing.
P. Hortenstein, missing.	

COMPANY K.

Corp. W. Leech, missing.	Corp. J. Lyle, wounded.

Privates.

John Bour, missing.	S. Monkhouse, missing.
Mich. Erickson, missing.	Charles Allen, missing.
Thomas Wrean, missing.	Charles Hunter, missing.
Jacob Wagner, missing.	Joseph Felty, missing.
Wm. J. Paulin, missing.	Richard O'Neal, missing.
Wm. Rowland, missing.	George Phillips, wounded.
Benj. Reed, missing.	

Making a total of 265 killed, wounded and missing, of 632 officers and privates engaged in the two battles.

The following is the list of casualties in the Second Massachusetts Regiment:

COMPANY A—*Wounded*—Sergeant B. H. A. Sawyer, severely; Privates M. J. M. Loughlin, severely; H. S. Bailey, Wm. W. Ladd, John Burns. *Missing*—Rosaivo M. Walker, George R. Morse, William Moss, Charles E. Perkins, Lyman Lane.

COMPANY B—*Wounded*—Eliz Stevens, Michael Fagan, Samuel G. Alton, Edward B. Buckland, John Carney, James Carney. *Missing*—Sergeant Rundy, (since come in from Harper's Ferry,) Corporal Doherty, Privates James G. Cropson, Benjamin F. Cook, Alva Damond, Charles French, Eldridge G. Gordons, Daniel Garrity, Daniel S. Grinnell, John Gleason, Albert Gilson, Dwight G. Griswold, Gardner L. Hanson, Timothy Hurley, Francis Maloy, Edward H. Mosher, James A. Walton, Peter McKim, Charles Newman, James M. Pope, Daniel Reardon, Jesse F. Stimpson, Reuben Smith, Stephen Shoefeldt, Henry Weldon.

COMPANY C.—*Killed*—Charles H. Emerson, First; —— Sanburn. *Wounded*—Privates Frames, Rice and Le Herne. *Missing*—Sergeant Larrobel, Corporal Langmaid. Privates Cleaver, Dennis, Duffy, Hutchinson, Kimball, John McCarty, Charles McCarty, Kneeland, Caraher, Oliver, Moore, Stacy, Stapler, Williams.

COMPANY D.—*Killed*—Privates —— Colvin, Jefferson Larkin. *Wounded*—Second Sergeant Crocker. Private Peterson. *Missing*—First Sergeant Parker, Fifth Sergeant Thurston, Corporals Moulton, Cleves, Woodward. Privates Billings, Bisbel, Bunce, Coleman, Deer, Fitzgibbons, Heald, Crosby, Lakin, Orne, Prescott, Lickner, Tombs.

COMPANY E.—*Wounded*—C. Hunt. *Missing*—Privates Bellen, Buckley, Bullen, Daniel A. Fales, Foss, Grant, J. Grant, Hogan, Kenney, Mather, G. L. Metcalfe, Erastus Richardson, E. S. Sparrow, John Swarman.

COMPANY F.—*Killed*—Sergeant Williams, Private H. U. Smith. *Wounded*—Capt. C. R. Mudge, (missing,) Privates Gould, Osborne, Pierce, Shaughnessy. *Missing after battle, but since returned from Harper's Ferry*—Sergeant Martin, Privates Billings, Bawbour, Churchill, Curant, Dodge, Hayward, G. W. Larabee, McKay, Morrissey, Mulholland, Merritt, G. E. Smith, Townsend, Tyler. *Not heard from*—Corporal Marsh, Privates Butler, Hall, Higgins, Powers, Charles Buxsems, Vose.

COMPANY G—*Killed*—Privates Chancey Peck, Wm. Dane. *Wounded*—Privates Thomas Delay, Allan A. Marsh, William Foley, Robert Goodbear. *Missing*—Second Lieut. Charles Whidden, Corporals James Purcill, Edward Farrell, S. W. Crowninshield. Privates Benjamin M. Alley, William Andrews, Thomas Barry, James J. Billings, William J. Blanchard, Henry N. Cornell, Eugene Conner, John Crowin, Philip F. Dillon, Richard Dobbins, Wm. D. Draper, Charles G. Fisher, Richard Goodkind, Martin Green, Henry Hovey, Edward Johns, Edward Kirby, Thos. Lamb, Patrick Lee, John McCarty, John M. Nelson, Maurice O'Connell, Alvah J. Parker, William J. Pentlandt, James Samuell, George W. Sprague, Alvin Liffanse, John Roust, Wm. Welch, John E. Young.

COMPANY H.—*Wounded*—Sergeant Wm. Harris, Corporal James E. Powers; Privates, Patrick Noonan, Michael O'Reilly, Charles Flynn. *Missing*—Corporals, Webber, Longfellow; *Privates*, Dennis Crowin, Benj. W. Gardner, John A. Holyoke, Wm. H. Jellison, Morris Keating, Henry Kelly, Michael Kennedy, James Lehane, John M. Leonard, John B. L. Lyon, James McCready, Geo. Morse, John G. O'Connell, O. Henry Sanders, James M. Tibbetts, Ezra J. Whittemore, Oliver Wright, George Ball.

COMPANY I.—*Killed*—Charles Higgins. *Wounded*—Corporals A. B. Munroe, S. O. Maynard, Wm. C. Hancock; Privates C. E. Bickford, Horace Bosmah, A. S. Bradish, John Doerfler, John A. Drugan, Minot H. Eaton, John Holmes, Thomas Lydon, George W. Quinn, Joseph Steele, Charles Traynor. *Missing*—Privates John E. James, Wallace Bonney, David B. Brown, Stephen Cady, Joseph Carlson, Francis D. Avignon, Lorenzo Davis, Thomas Kearnes, Thomas Lennor, Charles Sheerin, Bernard Finn.

COMPANY K.—*Wounded*—Second Sergeant Henry W. Cole. *Missing*—First Sergeant Daniel Cleary, Corporal Jeremiah Murray; Privates John Bunning, Timothy Donovan, Jere. Daley, John Elder, George Morris, William A. Springer, James Sye, Thomas Watson, Albert Hayward and Henry Martin have been missing since the regiment left Harrisonburgh.

LOSS OF THE MAINE REGIMENTS.

PORTLAND, Friday, May 30.

Capt. DE HOTEVILLE telegraphed the following to Gov. WASHBURNE:

WILLIAMSPORT, May 29.

I am directed to inform you that the loss of the Maine regiments, under Gen. BANKS, was as follows: First Maine Cavalry, Major CILLEY mortally wounded and left at Middletown; Assistant Surgeon HALEY, prisoner, left with Major CILLEY; Acting Assistant Surgeon HOWARD, prisoner; rank and file, missing 71, killed and wounded unknown.

Tenth Maine Infantry, killed, none; wounded, 6; missing, 77, which will be reduced. Officers all safe.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SECOND REGIMENT'S LOSS.

BOSTON, Friday, May 30.

A special to the *Journal* gives a full list of casualties in the Massachusetts Second Regiment, under Gen. BANKS, as 9 killed, 48 wounded, 163 missing—total 235.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF JACKSON'S VICTORY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Tuesday, May 27.

Gen. JACKSON's forces entered Winchester yesterday, the 25th inst., capturing all the enemy's commissary and ordnance stores. They (the Federals) tried to burn the town, but were too closely pursued. We took the First Maryland Regiment, Col. KENLY, and the First Vermont Regiment of Cavalry at Front Royal prisoners, and 2,000 prisoners at Winchester. Our loss is 160 killed and wounded. Our troops are still in pursuit. The enemy are completely routed.

As a pendent to the foregoing the *Examiner* says:

"In addition to the above, we received early in the day a private dispatch, dated at Staunton, announcing the capture, by the united commands of JACKSON and EWELL, of Front Royal and Winchester, with 4,000 prisoners, and stragglers still coming in, with the enemy's stores, all accomplished at a sacrifice of one hundred men killed and wounded. The victory was regarded as very complete. Of subsequent movements and results we are without information, but we are most convinced they have been progressive."

The *Examiner* thus refers to the "new sensation" experienced in Richmond on the arrival of the foregoing intelligence:

"Richmond yesterday experienced a decided and wholesome feeling of [illegible] in view of the important and [illegible] of the glorious successes of Gen. JACKSON [illegible] Valley of Virginia. The spirit of [illegible] revived, and the elasticity of the public mind [illegible] equally among civilians and soldiers. [illegible] ly hoped the achievements in the [illegible] may [illegible] ly find their counterpart nearer Richmond, in the dispersion of the Yankee hosts that [illegible] the capital of the Confederacy."

The consequences augured from the exploits of JACKSON, in the valley of the Shenandoah, are thus made a matter of speculation in the editorial of the *Examiner*:

"It is not yet known what results JACKSON may eliminate from the wonderful success which his bravery and long toil have fairly won at Winchester. A general expectation has prevailed among his devoted followers that he would soon lead them into Pennsylvania. LINCOLN and his comrades at Washington have been, for some time past, in mortal terror that he should rush on their own seat of sin. After his victory over MILROY, the Federal Capital was in such a state of apprehension that packing and preparation for an immediate departure were visible in all the Departments. So far as we know here in Richmond, there is now absolutely nothing to prevent JACKSON from doing either one or the other. BANKS' force was the last left capable of resisting him in that region, and, after the tremendous beating it has gotten at Winchester, it must necessarily be for some time quite ineffective. It would, indeed, be a soul-cheering thing if JACKSON should now force his way to Washington city and starve the brood of harpies settled there in wait for the carcass of the South. We may rest satisfied that this great blessing of Providence will be improved by the man to whom it has been vouchsafed. He is not one of those Generals who spend their time in camps waiting for somebody else to do something. From the time of his entrance on command up to this moment he has continually marched and fought."

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Our Pickets Within Five and a Half Miles of Richmond—Deserters—Plenty of Food in the Rebel Army.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAUREL GROVE, Va., Monday, May 26, 1862.

Our troops are pressing hard upon the rebel army defending Richmond, and here, on the railroad, our pickets are within five and a half miles of the city. Yesterday—Sunday afternoon—a small force of rebels were seen approaching our lines across the Richmond turnpike, near the "Seven Pines," as if to drive in our pickets. Two brass howitzers were immediately brought into position by Gen. ——, and a few solid shot thrown over the woods at the advancing enemy, who incontinently turned and fled in the utmost haste and consternation.

Deserters are coming in every day—all of those I have seen being from a Tennessee brigade, stationed in advance of the main body of the rebel army. They represent great dissatisfaction existing among their own troops, on account of the compulsory service exacted of those whose term of enlistment has expired and of the conscripts. It is on this account that desertions are taking place, many still watching their opportunity to slip away.

Food is represented as abundant, though the variety is not great, the diet of the soldiers being limited to the two articles of salt meat and bread, no coffee or tea being procurable.

Evidences of demoralization in the rebel army accumulate. Our own men are in fine spirits, and the cool weather is favoring their health. There were signs of frost last night, and this at the close of May in Virginia. It is cool to-day, and I find an overcoat no burden.

I send with this a Richmond *Examiner* of Friday, the 23d, which will give you an inside view of the consternation reigning in the rebel capital, now that our army is pressing so closely upon it.

PIERREPONT.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Two More New-York Regiments Off—Rhode-Island Regiments in Transit.

Since the commencement of the rebellion, recruiting in this City, or the State, has not been so brisk as it is at the present time. The General Order No. 31, issued by the Governor May 23, immensely facilitates it. Though no official report has been made, it is stated that the recruiting officers now in various parts of the State are very successful, volunteers flocking in upon them so readily that it is the general impression that no difficulty will be experienced in raising the new levy. It was also stated that the Twelfth Regiment enrolled yesterday as many as five hundred men. And the officers of the Sixty-ninth declared that, if it were needed, they could raise a brigade in eight hours.

The employes at the steamboat and railroad depots that in any way communicated with Washington had a busy time of it yesterday. No less than four regiments left by the usual *routes* for the Capital. The brave Sixty-ninth and the gallant Thirteenth departed last evening, in answer to the President's call, for the protection of the seat of Government; as, also, did the greater portion of the Ninth and Tenth Regiments of Rhode Island.

DEPARTURE OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Although Major BAGLEY ordered the Sixty-ninth to form line yesterday morning on Great Jones-street, at 9 o'clock precisely, that famous corps could not be collected at the time designated. The Armory was the scene of the same bustle and confusion that has prevailed during the last few days, and it was late in the afternoon before the distribution of clothing, equipments, &c., was entirely completed. Meanwhile the members of the regiment became somewhat scattered. An impression partially prevailed that there was to be a delay of another day. About 4 o'clock, however, the line was formed, and, attended by a large deputation of what is known as the "Sidewalk Committee," the regiment marched down Broadway to its point of embarkation. It seemed as if each member was attended by his relatives and friends of the family. So dense was the crowd of admirers that it was difficult to tell where the regiment was located, so nearly was it lost in the crowd. Certainly no regiment has been more cordially greeted on its way to the war. The route was thronged with citizens of all classes, not the least prominent among whom were the ladies, whose waving handkerchiefs were uniformly hailed with hearty cheers by the companies as they passed. The personal popularity of Major BAGLEY, Quartermaster TULLY, Adjt. MURPHY, Capts. LYNCH, KIRKER, and others among the officers, was manifested by the frequent hand-shakings to which they were periodically subjected on the march down Broadway. When the regiment reached Fulton-street, the accession of friends of the members was so great, that, though marching by the flank, the continuity of the corps was frequently broken. Many of the privates were forcibly carried to the sidewalk by their friends, and marched in triumphal procession. Indeed, for half a mile behind the main body the stragglers might be seen. So far as we learned, however, all reached the steamer of the New-Jersey Central Railroad in safety, and were soon on their way to the seat of war. May they return with fresh laurels, and with a less sad record than that which they brought from the bloody field of Bull Run.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

There is to be an anniversary reception, at Union Hall, Cooper Institute, this evening, for Col. W. A. BARTLETT and any of his Naval Brigade who may now be in the City. Yesterday, May 30, was the anniversary of the landing of the corps at Fortress Monroe, over 900 strong. Col. BARTLETT had the misfortune to be severely wounded, on the 2d of June, while mounting a Sawyer rifled gun on the Rip Raps. He has now quite recovered his health and has succeeded in clearing the docket of all the bills for the equipment of the corps, and himself and his friends will only look to the Government for reimbursement. Col. BARTLETT proposes now to raise a second brigade of 1,200 men on the same plan.

We learn that the Naval Brigade has been, in detachments, in no less than eight sharp engagements with the enemy during the past year—including 20 men of the corps who were on board the *Congress* in the terrible conflict with the *Merrimac*.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

By orders issued on Thursday evening, it was supposed that this regiment would leave for Washington last evening. Owing to the fact of the men not having been sworn or mustered in, Col. WARD thought it best to defer the distribution of uniforms until that had taken place. The ceremony will be performed to-day. As soon after as possible the order for march will be issued, and on Sunday, it is presumed, the Twelfth will leave for Washington.

RHODE ISLAND MILITIA EN ROUTE.

Portions of the Ninth and Eleventh Regiments Rhode Island Militia, numbering 700 men, arrived here in the [illegible] yesterday morning, and took the Camden and Amboy Railroad for Washington. About 400 men, belonging to the same regiments, preceded them, and are now in Washington. Two hundred more are expected to arrive this morning, which will make up the complement of two full regiments called for from that State.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Company I, of this regiment, leaves to-day, in order to join its comrades. Members of the company are ordered to report, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Armory, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street. A few more active, able-bodied men will be accepted.

THREE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.

The following communication from Col. BLISS will speak for itself:

DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, No. 51 WALKER-STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In consequence of reports industriously circulated, I am directed to request that you will state authoritatively that the militia regiments recently ordered to Washington are expressly accepted by the Secretary of War for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged. They cannot and will not be detained longer. Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BLISS, Jr.,
Colonel Commanding Depot.

THE STANTON LEGION.

The organization of the Stanton Legion is rapidly progressing by companies. The general details are very nearly completed for the entire command, but will not be made public for a few days. Col. ALLEN is governed in the general formation by the strictest regard to moral and military qualifications. If required, he will leave with part of the regiment, but the full command will be recruited.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Prim, lady, family and suite are expected to arrive to-day from Havana, having left that city on the 25th ult. Fine apartments have been secured for them at the Clarendon Hotel, and await their occupation.

Capt. Beaumont, of the British Army, from England; Dr. H. A. Richardson, U. S. N.; H. B. Stoughton, of Vermont; and W. P. Prentiss, U. S. A., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Dr. Ruschenberger, U. S. N.; Col. H. A. Smalley, U. S. A., from Texas; and Lieut. R. A. Smalley, of the U. S. Marine Corps, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Rev. Alex. Topp, of Toronto, Canada; Capt. Sheilds, of Fort Monroe; and C. Van Benthuysen, of Albany, are at the Astor House.

J. L. South, of Montreal; G. L. Perkins and lady, of Norwich; and Mr. and Mrs. Hardcastle, of Norwich, are at the Brevoort House.

F. S. Stevens, of California; D. W. Dean, of St. Louis; J. C. Wood, of Washington; and Dr. J. C. Lathrop and family, of New-York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS,
At prices lower than ever.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
Nos. 96 Bowery,
and
No. 165 Fifth-avenue,
Corner Twenty-second-street.

[Advertisement.]

The green grass and the Spring flowers are not more attractive and inviting than KNOX's cool and graceful style of Spring and Summer hats. A warm day witnesses an immense rush to No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street; and no wonder, for, with "Knox" upon the head, a man feels that he has removed a load of care from his heart, and is ready and willing to defy fate itself.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY at Barnum's Museum, with two splendid performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., for the accommodation of ladies and children. The great National Baby Show commences next Monday; of course there will be a crowd. Those who would have a good sight should come early—not later than 9 or 10 o'clock A. M.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease. Occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Resolute, from Shanghai—Capt. Thompson, wife and niece, late of bark Mongoo, wrecked at Amoor River; Capt. B. C. Townsend, late of ship Tsar, wrecked in Gulf of Pichili.

In brig Ella Maria, from St. Jago de Cuba—A. J. Nunes, J. E. Smith, George E. Powers, of Philadelphia; Francis Grey, Richard Rouse, Antonio Farell, of New-York; John Cheminade, of New-Orleans, John A. Sterrett, of Philadelphia.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 31	Sun sets.... 7 25	Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 33	Gov. Island 10 20	Hell Gate.... 11 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 30.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Great Eastern, (Br.,) Paton, Liverpool, Howland & Aspinwall.

Ships Byzantium, Robinson, London, Thos. Dunham; Archer, Brown, Boston, Bacon & Russell; City of Bath, Cooper, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron; Roger A. Hearn, Stewart, Liverpool, J. & N. Smith & Co.; New-Orleans, Bell, Liverpool, W. T. Frost; Bullrush, Davis, Boston, Baskett.

Barks Queen of the Netherlands, Clapreth, Gloucester, Jackson & Neill; Margaret, (Br.,) Finley, Cardiff, Jackson & Neill; Johanna Kalkmann, (Hamb.,) Roper, Gloucester, Funch, Meincke & Wencke; Laura Russ, Gray, Zaza, C. & E. J. Peters; Warden Law, (Br.,) Philpot, Gloucester, Boyd and Hincken.

Brigs Josephina, (Port.,) Neuis, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brown; Keoka, (Br.,) Burns, Barbados, Smith, Jones & Co.; Lottery, (Br.,) Harrill; Sandwich Bay, Labrador, R. Dunedin & Co.; Allandale, (Br.,) McBurnie, St. John, N.B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Hope, (Br.,) Simpson, Havana, M. Trujillo & H. S. Vining; Zebulon, (Br.,) Davis, St. John, N.B., D. R. DeWolf; M. A. Horton, (Br.,) Reynolds, Halifax, D. R. DeWolf.

Schooners Addie E. Barnes, Sears, St. John, P.R., J. B. Onativia; Annie Messender, (Br.,) Messender, St. Eustatia, Smith, Jones & Co.; Truro, (Br.,) Cottam, Trinidad, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Vivid, (Br.,) Burgess, Monckton, N.B., D. R. DeWolf.

Sloop Trader, Eaton, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; J. Warren, Wood, Norwich, H. S. Baskett.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue, Jackaway, Newbern, N.C., May 26, and Hatteras Inlet 48 hours, with 60 passengers, (sick and wounded of the Burnside Expedition,) to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer G. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Resolute, (Br., of Liverpool,) McGilvery, Shanghai Feb. 1, and Java Head Feb. 23, with teas, &c., to Morewood & Co. March 1, lat. 29 S., lon. 108 E., experienced a severe hurricane, which swept decks, stove hatch house, bulwarks, wheel-house, water-casks, boat, and started cutwater; lost head-sail, split maintopsail. Passed Cape of Good Hope April 8; had light winds and much calm thence to the line; was becalmed 6 ds. off Fernando Noronha.

Ship Quickstep, Wade, London April 15, and the Isle of Wight 24th, with mdse. to Thos. Dunham.

Bark Albis, (Hamb.,) Niemeyer, Shanghai Jan. 22, via St. Helena April 11, with teas to Everett & Co., of Boston. April 21, on the equator, in lon. 34 W., spoke Br. ship Tiptree, from Sydney for London. May 21, lat. 29, lon. 70, spoke brig Josiah Jex, from Ponce for New-York.

Bark Urania, Cooper, Buenos Ayres 48 ds., with hides and wool to C. J. & F. W. Coggill. April 14, lat. 38 S., lon. 45 46, spoke ship James Nesmith, from Portland for Montevideo, who took from us our Buenos Ayres pilot, who was carried off. The brig Anna Wellington, Jackson, sld. 4 ds. previously for New-York.

Bark Charles Brewer, (of Rockland,) Pierce, Cienfuegos May 8, with sugar to R. W. Trundy. Sld. in co. with brig Faustina, for New-York.

Bark R. A. Allen, Patten, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar to E. Benner.

Bark Martlet, (Br., of Sunderland,) Robinson, Lisbon 34 ds., in ballast to Arkell & Hurst.

Bark Cephas Sterrett, (of Rockland,) Gregory, Cette via Rockland, Me., 5 ds., with salt to Metcalfe & Duncan.

Bark Junius Smith, Anderson, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to T. B. Chase & Co.

Brig Enrique, (Span.,) Castro, Port-au-Platte May 17, with mahogany and tobacco to A. C. Rossire & Co. May 29, at midnight, off Absecomb, was run into by an unknown propeller, bound S., carrying away our bowsprit, with head gear attached and cutwater. The propeller lost smoke-stack, foremast and starboard bulwarks; could not ascertain her name.

Brig Ella Maria, (of Portland,) Merrill, St. Jago de Cuba May 14, with sugar to J. Thompson. May 20, came through Crooked Island Passage with Br. bark [illegible] Castle, from St. Jago for Europe. May 24, lat. 33, lon. 73, saw a U. S. gunboat cruising.

Brig Nellie Mowe, (of Eastport,) Pike, Cienfuegos May 11, with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. John M. French, Crosby, for Boston, and bark B. F. Shaw, for Cork.

Brig Koenigen Elizabeth, (Pruss.,) Rasch, Sisal 23 ds., with sugar, logwood, &c., to order. May 28, off Cape Florida, saw a topsail schr. with both masts hanging alongside; was abandoned; apparently an American, and not long in that situation.

Brig Poinsett, (of Boston,) Hill, Sagua May 20, with sugar to master. Spoke, going in, bark Leon Purrott, from Havana; saw a bark going in, and supposed her to be the Lucy Ellen, Soule, from Havana. Has had heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Brig Robt. Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons of New-Haven.

Brig Eliza, (Br., of [illegible], C. B.,) Doyle, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to James Hunter & Co. Had heavy weather, and is leaking about 600 strokes per hour.

Brig Faustina, (of Stockton,) Berry, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.

[illegible]

THE PRIZE STEAMER [illegible].—By statements made in City journals it would be construed that the above-named vessel, which arrived last night, was another valuable prize, but in justice to parties concerned, we wish to make a correction as follows: The [illegible] was formerly the George [illegible], of Albany, and plied between Newburgh and Troy. At the time of her capture was under United States [illegible] charter, having a cargo of [illegible] bushels of [illegible] for Port Royal. She is only [illegible]. When off Lockwood's Folly Inlet, which is [illegible] Santee River, N. C., she was hailed by [illegible], and ordered off that port; the [illegible] her course, became confused; she was [illegible] by the Monticello and gunboat Victoria, [illegible] suspicious, and was taken in charge by [illegible] Alfred Emerson.

The U. S. sloop-of-war John Adams [illegible] for Newport, R. I., via Long Island Sound [illegible] piloted through Hell Gate by Mr. Charles [illegible].

The bark Silver Cloud, burnt yesterday, was built at Bath, Me., in 1853, [illegible] tons register, but [illegible] American Lloyds.

Spoken, &c.

Alice—whaling bark, of Coldspring, [illegible], 43 months out—had caught nothing since leaving Sandwich Islands, would cruise till August—May 7, lat. [illegible] S., lon. [illegible] E.

Bethiah Thayer—ship, 28 ds. from Gibraltar for Callao, and was 14 ds. S. of the equator, May 7, off Pernambuco.

Civilian—whaling bark, (of Provincetown,) with [illegible] bbls. oil, for Dominica, to recruit; April 6, lat. [illegible], lon. 54 30.

Eastern Province—Br. bark, from [illegible] for St. Helena, 3 ds. out, April 2, lat. 20 S., lon. [illegible].

E. S. Terrell—bark, from Cuba for Cork, May [illegible], lat. 25, lon. 71 50.

Judge Hathaway—brig, hence for Cuba, May [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. 70.

Martha Ann—bark, (of Newport,) from Cardenas for Boston; May 28, off Barnegat, by pilot-boat No. 11.

Onward—Br. brig, from Cienfuegos for Halifax, was passed, off Hatteras.

Ocean Queen—bark, from Singapore for London, April 6, lat. 34 S., lon. 18 E.

Penobscot—brig, bound north; May 28, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible].

Sophia E. [illegible]—schr., from St. Jago for Boston, was seen, May [illegible], off the west end of Cuba.

West Point—ship, hence for Liverpool, was passed, May 26, lat. 40, lon. 64.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., May 13, brig A. E. [illegible], from Baltimore, arr. 16th; schr. Susan [illegible], of [illegible], for New-York, ldg.

At Arroyo, P. R., May 9, brigs Josiah Jex, for New-York; Albion, do. do.; schr. S. C. Shaw, (Br.,) do.

At Cienfuegos, May 11, brig Ben Dunning, [illegible], from St. Jago for Boston.

At Sagua, May 20, ships Ocean Traveler, [illegible], William, Berry, ldg.; barks Home, Gifford; Lillian, [illegible] more; Acacia, Pinkham; John Carver, Griffin; brigs Alberti, Cousins, disg.; Andrew Peters, [illegible]; E. F. [illegible], [illegible] sinore, and Annandale; schrs. Charles [illegible], Queen of the South, just arr.; Walter Raleigh, and many others.

At Zaza, May 2, brig Caroline, Talbot, for New-York, uncertain.

At Buenos Ayres April 11, ship Parana, [illegible], for Matanzas in 2 ds.; brigs Sparkling Sea, Wiswell, for Cork or Falmouth for orders, in 10 ds.; R. A. Herrera, [illegible], for Boston in 20 ds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK
PALE
XXX
ALE
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
NEW-YORK.

"The Union must and shall be preserved."
Andrew Jackson.

ANNIVERSARY OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL BRIGADE.

This 30th of May, being the Anniversary of the landing of the Volunteer Naval Brigade, Col. Washington A. Bartlett, at Fortress Monroe, by the special order of the President, armed and equipped for the "War of the Constitution, the Union and the Laws," there will be a public reception at the Union Hall, Cooper Institute, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, May 31, 1862, of COL. W. A. BARTLETT, on his recovery from his wounds received at *Fort Calhoun, now Fort Wool, Rip Raps*—and for all those who engaged in the Naval Brigade, and who may now be in the City. *Col. Bartlett will read the President's Commission*, ordering the corps into the service, May 22, 1861, relate its organization and equipment, and *recite the history of the various engagements with the enemy*, so far as he knows them. Col. Bartlett will also report to the public who aided him in raising the corps, and present a complete account current of its cost, and who has paid its bills, who were its donors and supporters, and its opponents. Also, how he came to be wounded; the treatment the corps received on its entry into the service; how it came to have its name changed to that of the Union Coast Guard of Virginia, through the action of some of the then existing officials of New-York City, who are now in the rebel army, and its final transposition into the 99th New-York Infantry. There will then be a proposition made to raise a Second Naval Brigade, on the same plan as the one now in the service, to serve as artillery or [illegible], to be commanded by Col. W. A. Bartlett, or any other acceptable officer, when duly elected and commissioned by the President or the Governor of the State of New-York. Sailors, watermen and gunners! come one, come all, and hear of your companions in the Naval Brigade.

COMMITTEE ON ANNIVERSARY.

D. RUSSEL CHILDS, M.D.	A. HALLIDAY,
GEORGE LAW,	S. KOPMAN,
PETER COOPER,	C. COLGATE,
M. A. SMITH,	C. K. GARRISON.

There will be music and good speakers present.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1 OF 1862, TO THE VOLUNTEER NAVAL BRIGADE.—Officers and men! All now in the City of New-York and vicinity, who have been, at any time enrolled or attached to the Volunteer Naval Brigade, or the heirs of the deceased, are hereby directed in their own interest, to enroll their names and address in the Brigade Roll Book, at the office of EDWARD [illegible], Notary Public, No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., up stairs, and all persons having any claim against the corps, are directed to state it in writing to me, and leave it at the same place.

WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT,
Colonel Naval Brigade.

F. O. F. F. F. F.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, NO. 266 GREENWICH-ST., manufactures the celebrated Buck-I Flour at Akron, Ohio, from sound heavy Winter Wheat, and for the purpose of introducing it to the public generally, will sell 10,000 barrels at
SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.
This Flour is a
FINE-OLD-FASHIONED-FARMERS-FAMILY-FLOUR,
is uncut in bolting, and therefore more nutritious, and is warranted in every particular.
Delivered to any [illegible], house or [illegible] within five miles of City Hall, for $6 [illegible]. Soap, &c.; [illegible] pounds for $1. Starch, &c.; 6 pounds for 25c. Hams, [illegible]. Teas, 15c. to $1. Coffee, [illegible], and if not satisfactory, can be returned.
A Blue Flag and Pedestal sign at the door.
Order through any grocer or Express. G. O. B.

ALLEVIATOR.—DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INVENTED corn and bunion alleviator is a harmless and certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted and blistered feet, &c. Price 25 cents, and 50 cents and $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and six stamps. Sold by druggists. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor, and Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

HEADQUARTERS EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
No. 488 Broadway.
CLAIMS FOR PAY DUE OFFICERS AND privates deceased, wounded, on parole and furlough, will be paid through this office, on application by the proper persons with vouchers. Blank forms will be furnished. J. V. TIBBETS.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 2, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE married woman, a situation as wet nurse; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 12th-av., near 23d-st., for three days.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon, Sundays excepted, arriving in time to connect with express trains. Freight taken.